FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZERI I POPULLIT: U.S.-PRC TIES THREATEN PEOPLES' FREEDOM

LD091320 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 9 Feb, ATA--Today, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an editorial entitled: "The Sino-American Alliance--a Great Threat to the People's Freedom, Independence and Security". The article reads:

The visit which Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], the most rabid representative of the new Chinese imperialism, made to the United States of America, has just ended. He went to America under the title of the vice premier of the State Council of China, but in fact he was the envoy of a warmongering political group which aims to achieve certain definite objectives at home and abroad.

The chiefs of the White House welcomed him and saw him off with all the ceremonial which suits the pleasure of kings and emperors of the orient. Like the whisky of their [word indistinct], public compliments were poured out in torrents both by the guests and by the hosts. The American press gave unsparing space to advertising the visit of the "distinguished friend" from Beijing as a "great historic event" in the relations between the two countries. And Deng, like Khrushchev 20 years earlier, proved himself a brilliant actor to amuse the ordinary Americans by dressing up as a Texas cowboy or riding on a waggon along with a bunch of beautiful girls in the ring at a rodeo in Houston.

But all this advertisement and clowning is no more able than the thick walls on the White House, behind which Carter and Deng spent many hours in talks, to conceal the new plot against the people's freedom, independence and security that was hatched up in Washington. Deng Xiaoping's visit to America has created grave forebodings everywhere in the world. As a result of this visit another black cloud has risen in the sky and is hanging over the world today filled with dangerous threats and blackmail created by the superpowers. The winds of the "cold war" and the "not war" have now become even stronger.

Deng went to the United States of America elated at the idea of drawing that country into his warmongering orbit. Usually, the chiefs of imperialism try to conceal both their strategic aims and their tactical moves from the public. They strive to present every step they take in foreign policy as an action in favour of the people's peace and security and other such palaver. But this is not the case with the chiefs of Chinese social imperialism. Thirsting to become an imperialist superpower as quickly as possible, which will dominate the world, they are not worrying in the least about form or appearances. Their fascist arrogance and great power chauvinism can be equalled only by the mania of Hitler and Mussolini.

Four days before he left for his official visit to the United States of America, Deng Xiaoping gave an interview to the editor-in-chief of the American magazine TIME, the publication of which created a stir throughout the world. This was not because the desires and aims of the Chinese policy proclaimed by Deng were unexpected or unknown, but because of the cynicism with which they were expressed, because of the megalomania and the warmongering spirit of them. Addressing American imperialists with the language the gangsters use among themselves, devoid of any morality or restraint of conscience, Deng Xiaoping said: "If we truly desire to restrain the 'polar bear' the only realistic thing to do is to unite. If we depend on the power of the United States alone, this is not sufficient. If we depend on the power of Europe, this again is not sufficient. We, China, are poor, but it is important if we unite". In other words, Deng is telling them that it is true that China is the "poor" partner in this alliance, but do not forget that it has people. You supply the guns and it will supply the fodder for them.

China is seeking expansion, seeking spheres of influence, which it does not have today. The Chinese leaders calculate that with the aid of the United States they can restrain the expansionism of Soviet social imperialism and take its place in the struggle for the division of the world between the imperialist powers. This is the source of all the anti-Soviet policy of the Chinese leaders and not in the least any concern that the "polar bear", the Soviet Union, is threatening Europe or extending in the Middle East, Africa or elsewhere. Their anger has its source in their despair that the zones that the Chinese social imperialists dream of turning into their spheres of influence are being grabbed by the Soviet Union, which they consider as their most dangerous rival.

During the whole time of his stay in America, Deng Xiaoping advocated with all his might the creation of a superimperialist alliance which would unite China, Japan, NATO and the United States. He spoke about this not only in the official talks behind closed doors but also in his public speeches, in his meeting with businessmen, at press conferences, with overseas Chinese, and with anyone he happened to meet.

The Chinese leaders have a burning desire to strangle the "polar bear" and to take the place of the Soviet superpower in the world. But how? The "polar bear" cannot be easily persuaded through words and magic spells to allow the other wild beasts into the domains where he hunts. Such undertakings can be achieved only through war.

Knowing this, the Chinese leaders are seeking to bring about a war of one imperialist grouping headed by the United States of America, including China, against another imperialist grouping, which has Soviet social imperialism as its hub. The fact that such a war will turn into a general world conflagration and inflict terrible sufferings and hardships on the peoples, has no importance at all for the warmongering Chinese revisionists. All they are concerned about is that Chinese social imperialism should achieve the objectives of domination and hegemony, which it has set itself.

Social-imperialist China, as an inciter of such a war, is arming for it. It is for this that "four modernisations" have been proclaimed, it is for this that the revisionist clique of Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping are working feverishly.

Such crazy calls for war, such warmongering speeches as those of Deng Xiaoping, have been heard only from Hitler in the Munich beer hall. And the world knows where that hysteria led. It led to the bloodbath of World War II and to the inglorious end of the fascist warmongers. Hitler, too, when he called for war and aggression, tried to cover his tracks with lies, just as Deng Xiaoping is trying to do now with the deceptive slogans about "four modernisations", "antihegemonism", and so on.

The American imperialists are encouraging and urging China on its course against Soviet social imperialism. "American imperialism", says Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution", "is applauding the views and actions of China against the revisionist Soviet Union, because, as one of the closest Carter's collaborators has put it, 'the Sino-Soviet conflict creates a more pluralist kind of global structure', which American imperialism prefers and considers compatible with its own notion on 'how the world ought to be organized', that is, how to egg on the others to destroy one another and then the United States of America will dominate the whole world more easily".

Deng Xiaoping and his group tried to persuade the American chiefs to set out for war against the Soviet Union. But the American imperialists, who are old hands in the policy of aggressive wars, are not easily impressed by Deng's warmongering bluster and neither committed nor compromised themselves as China desires. The present American leaders understand clearly that in its present situation, China is incapable of waging war and that is why it is trying to incite and urge on the others.

The United States of America is hesitant lest Deng, either today or tomorrow, might do what Zhou Enlai did in 1964 when Khrushchev fell, when he went to Moscow to reach agreement with the Brezhnev clique. America is afraid that some day Deng might change his shirt.

Precisely because of this there will be no lack of contradictions between the United States of America and China and the whole China-U.S.A.-Japan axis. The whole capitalist world is rejoicing that China is following the capitalist course, but it is also fearful of its adventurism.

As Carter has said, American imperialism wants to see a "strong China," which will not only have the internal stability to guarantee the American investments to China, but will also serve the interests of the U.S.A. in various regions of the world. Commenting on Deng Xiaoping's visit, a top official of the White House made a very significant statement when he said that "China, formerly a regional power, is recognized today as an actor on the global stage with which the United States of America is ready to discuss Western Europe, the Middle East, and many other zones, plus Asia. Translated into normal language, this means that now China has passed all the tests to prove that it has become the most zealous champion of American interests in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia and so it is possible to discuss all problems with it just as they are discussed with the closest allies. And he is telling the truth.

Is not China struggling for the strengthening of the Common Market, even more passionately than the bankers of Frankfurt, the members of the Strasburg parliament or the Council of the Nine in Brussels? Is not Beijing more concerned than the generals of NATO because the budgets of the armies of the Atlantic pact countries are not being increased rapdily? Is it not the Chinese envoys who are rushing from one country of the "Third World" to the other to advise their leaders to strengthen their ties with the imperialist metropolies and to submit to the multi-national companies? Who was the first to go to the aid of the bankrupt Mobutu regime? Was it not Hua Guofeng, who rushed to encourage the hangman shah of Iran to kill and suppress the people who had risen against him and the American imperialists?

In the strategic plans of American imperialism, the alliance with China is linked especially with the alliance it has with Japan. The ring of this aggressive warmongering imperialist system in Asia and the Pacific zones was closed with the warmongering imperialist treaty which China concluded a short time ago with the Japanese monoplists. In this way, the United States of America is seeking to create a broad system of security and extension of its hegemonic interests in Asia, which is based on the role of the American gendarme both of revisionist China and militarist Japan. This is to have a role equivalent with that of the aggressive NATO bloc in Europe. This is the explanation for the statement made recently by the commander-in-chief of the NATO armed forces in Europe, General Haig, that "China is the 16th ally of the Atlantic pact."

Fulfillment of its role as a gendarme, a fire extinguisher and suppressor of revolutionary and liberation struggles, especially in Asia, but also in other regions, is one of the basic conditions of China's entering into the imperialist alliance with the United States of America. Carter made this clear in an interview given to Chinese television. "There are disturbances in a number of countries of the world," he declared, "and it is necessary that we exert our reciprocal influence on these trouble spots. With the establishment of new relations between China and the USA, I think we have a good opportunity to influence these trouble spots." What they call "disturbances" are first of all the popular revolts and uprisings against imperialist domination, the efforts of peoples to strengthen their national sovereignty and break free from the tutelage of great powers, the revolution and the national liberation struggle in general.

For American imperialism, the Middle East where the Arab peoples are fighting against imperialist-Zionist aggression, and for the liberation of the territories occupied by Israel, is a "trouble spot." Southern Africa, where the peoples of Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, etc. have risen in arms against the detested racist regimes is a "trouble spot," and so is Iran where the valiant people of that country are shedding their blood to overthrow the medieval regime of the shah.

The Chinese revisionists have accepted this disgraceful role of an imperialist gendarme. They have become the most zealous champions of the interests of American imperialism wherever it encounters the rivalry of Soviet social imperialism. In Africa or Asia, in the Middle East or South America, the Chinese social imperialists are on the same counterrevolutionary barricade as the American imperialists.

Up till a short time ago, the Chinese leadership was propagating the theory of "three worlds", proclaimed with great bombast in the name of Mao Zedong by Deng Xiaoping himself, in April 1974 at the UNO. "The Third World", he said at that time, in which he included China, must unite with all and fight to the end against the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. Now, this same Deng Xiaoping declares that "the Sino-American rapprochment must end in an alliance of China with the United States of America and the other Western powers", that "we must see and treat the Sino-American relations in an all-round context and in a long-term political, strategic perspective". What has become of the Chinese "Third World"? What has become of "Mao Zedong's brilliant strategic plan", of his theory of "three worlds", of the "Third World" as the main motive force of history? They have disappeared to leave their place to China's new strategy of the creation of a single world in which American imperialism and Chinese social imperialism will rule. Deng Xiaoping called openly for a close alliance with the United States. In a Hitlerite fascist way he further develops the thesis of Mao and Zhou Enlai, who said that the two superpowers are dangerous, but especially Soviet social imperialism. Deng has entirely excluded American imperialism. It has been proved completely that the theory of "three worlds" was all a bluff, a fraud which had nothing at all to do with the revolution, with socialism or the liberation of the peoples. It was only a spring-board, a false and demogogic theory and tactic of the Chinese leaders to achieve the rapprochment and alliance with American imperialism.

The superpower fevers which have infected the Chinese leadership are so strong that they are driving it to knock on the strongroom doors of American billionaires without the least shame. During his visit to the United States, Deng behaved like those who set out for the gold rush in the Far West and in cowboy style he discovered the America of banks, of missiles and Boeings. Deng Xiaoping begged the American bankers and businessmen to invest as much as possible in China.

But history shows that American imperialism never invests anywhere without first reckoning the profits it will make. First of all, it demands guarantees for its capital, above all, stability and radical changes in the internal life of China. And the facts prove that in order to give guarantees to the American and other imperialists from which they hope to get credits, advanced technology and weapons, the Chinese leaders are throwing off all disguise. It is not in the least accidental that on the eve of Deng Xiaoping's visit to the USA, the Central Committee of the CP of China loudly proclaimed the restoration of all rights to the Chinese bourgeoisie and the return of all their privileges just as it announced the full rehabilitation of all the land owners, kulaks and various counterrevolutionaries who, from now on, will even be accepted into the ranks of the Chinese "Communist" Party.

The present Sino-American talks and agreements are another proof that the analysis which the Party of Labour of Albania has made of the anti-Marxist, chauvinist and racist line of the Chinese revisionist leaders and of the catastrophic consequences and results to which it is leading has been completely correct, soundly based and farsighted.

As on the occasion of Hua Guofeng's visit to the Balkans and now again with the visit of Deng Xiaoping to the United States of America, the Chinese social imperialist chiefs have again revealed to the whole world their real features of hegemonists and warmongers. The correctness of Comrade Enver Hoxha's thesis in "Imperialism and the Revolution", that "the great thirst of the Chinese leaders to turn their country as quickly as possible into a superpower and to establish its hegemony everywhere...has impelled them to make the incitement of interimperialist war the basis of their strategy and foreign policy", is confirmed once again.

With the hegemonic policy and course they are pursuing, the imperialist superpowers, the USA, the Soviet Union and China, are leading the world towards the outbreak of other imperialist wars, even including a third world war. In these dangerous situations it is essential that the revolutionary vigilance of the proletariat and the freedom-loving peoples must be kept sharper than ever.

We appeal to the American, Soviet, Chinese, Japanese and other peoples to rise against their leading circles who are preparing a third world war, the greatest catatrophe for mankind, to stop their criminal hand through powerful revolutionary actions. The exposure of imperialist plots, including this latest one, hatched up between the American imperialists and the Chinese social imperialists, the exposure of their aggressive plans against the freedom and independence of the peoples, is a duty for all the revolutionaries, patriots and progressive people in the world.

BRIEFS

PLANT TO PRODUCE MINING EQUIPMENT--The militant collective of the Dinamo plant in Tirana has fulfilled its January plan. In addition to the regular fulfillment of planned tasks, the collective is also engaged in earnest efforts to deepen the technical and scientific revolution. A bold initiative was undertaken last year, namely, to design, experiment and produce all equipment needed for the mining sector by 1982, thus making this sector independent of imports. Teams of workers and engineers have already started to design and plan production of some machinery, such as a new type of ore carrier, self-loading shovels, 3-ton electric shunters, whose motors will be produced in cooperation with the Shkoder copper wire and cable plant, and so forth. A study has also been completed for a new type of vertical pump with a capacity of 600 liters per second. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Feb 79 AU]

NEW RADIO-TV PLANT ARTICLES--The collective of the Durres radio and television plant has undertaken initiatives to increase output in 1979. Having successfully fulfilled the January plan, the collective is now putting last touches to a new line for the production of a new type of 12-channel integrated circuit [12 polesh me qark te integruar] TV set. The collective is also carrying out laboratory experiments for the production of 2-sided printed circuits by the end of 1980. Meanwhile, work is going on to set up a production line for the galvanization of plastic parts, the first of its kind in Albania, which is expected to come into operation this year. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU]

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

AU092105 Sofia BTA in English 1928 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 9 Feb, BTA--The President of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a greetings telegram to the President of Algeria, Mr Chadli Bendjedid, on the occasion of his election as president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. "It is with interest that the Bulgarian people follow up the successful development of the Algerian revolution. In the years of independent existence, remarkable successes have been achieved in the development of the national economy, culture and the implementation of progressive transformations in the country. The Bulgarian people are sincerely pleased with these successes and give high appraisal to the important role that Algeria is playing in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and aggression, for peace and international security, for freedom and independence of the peoples. I wish you, your excellency, good health and fruitful work in the fulfillment of your highly responsible mission for building up a new society in compliance with the road mapped out by the National Liberation Front Party, the road of progress and socialism," reads the telegram.

Confidence is expressed in it that the traditional friendly relations between Bulgaria and Algeria will continue to strengthen and expand in all fields, for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of the solidarity of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial forces, in the name of the preservation of world peace, of the development of friendship and cooperation between the nations.

TODOROV RECEIVES ROMANIA'S VERDET; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU101537 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, today received Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian guest extended to Comrade Todor Zhivkov friendly greetings and wishes for new successes in his activity devoted to the prosperity of the Bulgarian people. Warmly thanking the guest for the message, Comrade Stanko Todorov asked him to extend to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu wishes for health and happiness on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov as well as wishes for new successes to the Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of relations of close friendship between Romania and Bulgaria and emphasized the most important role of decisions adopted during meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the fruitful evolution of Romanian-Bulgarian ties. The sides expressed the desire to continue to expand fraternal cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, to raise the Romanian-Bulgarian economic and scientific-technological cooperation onto higher levels and to fully utilize the opportunities for comprehensive cooperation offered by the socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

In this respect, the sides pointed out the significance of coordinating the economic plans of the two countries for 1981-1985, in order to expand mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria.

The talks between the delegation of the Romanian State Planning Committee headed by Comrade Ilie Verdet and the delegation of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee headed by Comrade Kiril Zarev also concluded today. During the talks the sides examined the economic cooperation and collaboration between the two countries as well as new cooperation ventures and measures, particularly in connection with the industrial units that are being jointly built: the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydroelectric plant, the Giurgiu-Ruse enterprise for heavy machines and equipment and the Olefin plant. The sides decided to intensify the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries for the 1981-1985 period. The central planning bodies will see to it that, in the plan coordination activity, the mutually advantageous economic cooperation is expanded and deepened and that the volume of trade exchanges is substantially increased.

The talks, which proceeded in a comradely and working atmosphere, were attended by the members of the two delegations and other Romanian and Bulgarian officials. At the conclusion of the talks the heads of the two delegations signed the protocol of the meeting.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT INTERVIEWS KNUFNS' ROS SAMAY IN BERLIN

AU091729 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 7 Feb 79 p 1, 3 AU

[Emil Aladzhemov, OTECHESTVEN FRONT correspondent, interview with Ros Samay, KNUFNS secretary general, in Berlin]

[Text] The interest in the delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which attended the just concluded WPC session, is very keen. Together with my colleague from the Czechoslovak radio, I met and had a talk with Ros Samay, secretary general of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and leader of the Kampuchean delegation to this session.

Ros Samay readily answered the questions we asked him. He briefed us primarily on the situation in Kampuchea at present. The Kampuchean people are absolutely free and this refers to the entire territory of the People's Republic. The fact that the oppressive Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was defeated after only 33 days of intensive and large-scale military operations speaks for itself.

"The greater the oppression," Ros Samay pointed out, "the stronger the people's resistance." The Kampuchean representative would have been able to describe this resistance in detail for us because of his personal participation in it. However, time was short and revolutionaries do not like to talk about themselves. The 44-year-old KNUFNS secretary general joined the intensive people's struggle even before he was 16 years old. He lived through all the stages of the Kampuchean resistance including his fight against the Pol Pot regime. In the beginning of December 1978, he became one of the front's foremost leaders.

Ros Samay categorically and energetically rejected all charges of "interference" by Vietnam. "This is an organized slander against our country," he said. "In the front's program," he continued, "it is clearly stated that the Kampuchean revolution was carried out by the Kampuchean people themselves. We," he emphasized, "are entirely independent."

At the same time, the KNUFNS secretary general expressed the cordial gratitude of the Kampuchean people for the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. He kindly asked us to convey to the Bulgarian people through our newspaper the feelings of friendship and gratitude from the free Kampuchean people.

Ros Samay spoke with indignation about the hostile activities of the Maoist leaders in Beijing against the reborn and free people of Kampuchea. He recalled that thousands of so-called "Chinese specialists" "worked" for the Pol Pot regime. Thousands of tons of Chinese weapons have been stockpiled in Kampuchea for the purpose of crushing the people's resistance and of imposing the hegemonic course of Beijing. During those dark days, Ros Samay reminded us with bitterness, the population of his country was on the brink of complete destruction.

We asked him about the organization and tasks of the KNUFNS. Ros Samay emphasized that the KNUFNS was a nationwide union of workers, peasants and people's intelligentsia. It also includes all the patriotic forces of the country. The front is called upon to strengthen the people's regime and to intensively contribute to the economic restoration of the country. The new life must penetrate and consolidate itself everywhere, from the most remote village to the capital itself. The most important thing which we are now facing, he said in conclusion, is to restore the normal work in all spheres of industry and agriculture.

There was optimism in the Kampuchean delegation's speeches at the WPC session and in Ros Samay's statement. This is due to the confidence that, along with the people's strengths and solidarity with the progressive world, the People's Republic of Kampuchea will be able to overcome all difficulties and begin along the path toward a free and independent development.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT INTERVIEWS SOVIET SPACE OFFICIAL

AU091538 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 9 Feb, (BTA--In a statement before OTECHESTVEN FRONT, which is published today, Mr Vladimir Shatalov, who is in charge of the training of Soviet spacemen, points out that at the moment Bulgarian spacemen are undergoing training together with representatives of the socialist countries in the stellar city. He adds that their training goes on very successfully. He says: "Both are good, skilled pilots, charming people, who enjoyed an immediate warm reception on the part of the Soviet spacemen. They have successfully completed the basic theoretical training and now are working in the training craft, on the trainers and as members of crews together with their experienced Soviet commanders who have flown more than once in space. Everything proceeds as planned, and we do not doubt that until the start they will be excellently prepared."

To the question what role will be played by international space cooperation, he replies that the Soviet Union has consistently pursued and will be pursuing a policy of cooperation in conquering space. As an example he gives the successes of the Intercosmos programme and the united efforts of the socialist countries in this respect.

Mr Shatalov is of the view that the time of refund of the space equipment investments has come. According to him an indicative example of it is the work of the crews (including that of the international ones) on board the "Salyut-6" orbiting station, who carried out extremely valuable observations for the national economy.

Mr Shatalov points out that in the remote future, when spacecraft will be bigger, a strict division of crews and research personnel will be made. The crew will be responsible for the normal functioning of all systems, for take-off, docking and landing, while the research expedition will fulfil its tasks as this is now done on the marine research vessels. An institute of the Aeroflot type will be set up, which will take care of flights along the earth-space-earth line, and the research organizations will send specialists for episodic work in space. Less requirements will be raised to the scientific personnel or the employees at the future space plants of the orbiting stations than to professional spacemen. Mr Shatalov is firmly of the view that the record for a continuous stay in orbit--150 days and nights (V. Kovalyonok and A. Ivanchenko) is not the limit.

TODOR ZHIVKOV VISITS SMOLYAN OKRUG 9 FEB

AU091842 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The people of the beautiful village of Shiroka Luka, Smolyan Okrug, today welcomed a dear guest, the BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, Todor Zhivkov. Accompanied by Velichko Karaczhov, first secretary of the Smolyan Okrug party committee and other party and state okrug leaders, Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived in Shiroka Luka to attend the opening of the educational establishment of the secondary musical school in the village. In this connection a large celebration was held. Thousands of people and guests from the okrug crowded the streets and squares of Shiroka Luka and cordially welcomed our first party and state leader. Velichko Karaczhov, first secretary of the Smolyan Okrug party committee, welcomed and assured the esteemed guest that the communists and all working people in the okrug are increasing their contribution to further successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference. They also are responding with worthy work to the BCP Central Committee address.

Zhivkov Addresses Village Meeting

AU091945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Excerpt] At a meeting in Shiroka Luka connected with the opening of the secondary school for folklore singing and for folklore instruments, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: First of all I want to express my joy at being again among you in Shiroka Luka. Thus my joy is double--first, having the opportunity to meet you on this festive occasion and second, because of the opening of the new building of the secondary musical school. In the West today certain bourgeois musicologists, Todor Zhivkov further said, have asserted and are still asserting that folklore is dying. There were even some who have prophesied that socialism would bury folklore. I think there is no sense in discussing this when the facts and the voices of the folklore singers refute this. We are proud of the priceless asset created by our people throughout the centuries. Our national folklore has formed, created, developed and preserved this asset by reflecting the mentality of the people.

HUSAK RECEIVES KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY PASTUKHOV

LD091806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received the delegation of the Komsomol Central Committee, led by Boris Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at Prague Castle today. In a cordial and friendly talk they discussed the role of young people in Czechoslovakia and the USSR in fulfilling the conclusions of the congresses of the two fraternal parties and participation by the young generation in the struggle for peace and world progress. Comrade Gustav Husak highlighted the great significance of intensifying friendship and all-round cooperation between young people in the two countries, the mutual acquisition of new knowledge and exchange of experience in promoting work initiative, patriotic and internationalist education, the training of an aktiv of officials, as well as other spheres of the activity of the youth organizations. He noted that the young generation is making an effective contribution to the further development of all-around fraternal relations and the firm alliance between Czechoslovakia and USSR.

At the end of the meeting Comrade Gustav Husak wished both organizations every success in their future activity. The meeting was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Lubomir Prochazka, head of a department at the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Dockal, chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee; Jan Husak, secretary of the Union's Central Committee; and Frantisek Salda, head of the office of the president of the republic. Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich was also present.

CHNOUPEK TO VISIT USSR 'LATER THIS MONTH'

LD111800 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 11 Feb, CETEKA--Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and foreign minister, will visit the Soviet Union later this month, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

BILAK RECEIVES VISITING AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD112228 Prague CTK in English 1731 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Communist Party of Austria, headed by its Chairman Franz Muhri, arrived in Prague today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed in Prague by Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak and other party representatives.

HOFFMANN LEADS TU DELEGATION TO VIETNAM, LAOS, INDIA

LD112130 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council left Prague today for official, friendly visits at the invitation of the Vietnamese and Laotian Trade Unions and the Indian Trade Union Council. It is headed by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. The delegation was seen off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by representatives of the Central Trade Union Council and the World Trade Union Federation.

COMMENT ON JOINT SOVIET 'FRIENDSHIP 1979' MILITARY EXERCISE

LD091152 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 9 Feb, CETEKA--The joint Czechoslovak-Soviet military exercises "Friendship 1979" have proved that the Czechoslovak People's Army is an ever firmer part of the Warsaw Treaty defence system, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The daily states that the manoeuvres were a concrete expression of the Leninist ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism, valid both for socialist construction and its defence. The Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers consider themselves reliable comrades in arms tied by common responsibility for the defence of the socialist homeland.

In view of the fact that the forces of imperialism have not yet given up war and aggression as means of solving international disputes, the socialist countries have to ensure their defence. The establishment of the Warsaw Treaty alliance and the expansion of cooperation within it have strengthened the guarantees of the peaceful development of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The daily further states that the Czechoslovak people appreciate military cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty alliance since it is well aware of the significance of the reliable protection of its western border which is at the same time the border of the whole socialist community.

1979 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH NORWAY

LD100103 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A protocol on goods exchanges between Czechoslovakia and Norway for 1979 was signed here today in conclusion of a session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Norwegian trade commission which was held here on February 6-9.

GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH CUBA STRESSED

FL081756 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Feb 79 FL

[Text] Prague--Josef Pravda, director of the Czechoslovak Geological Office, today highlighted scientific and technical cooperation between Cuba and Czechoslovakia in the field of geological research. Pravda, who also heads the Czechoslovak delegation to the CEMA standing commission for geology, said cooperation between the two countries is acquiring new dimensions which guarantee reliable geological research work. He pointed out that this cooperation includes the sending of technicians and experts to Cuba and the training of Cuban specialists at Czechoslovak institutes and universities.

PRESIDENT CARTER RENEGES ON ELECTION PROMISES

LD091426 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 9 Feb, CETEKA--James Carter's 'two years in office have clearly shown that the President seeks the fulfilment of his illusion by way of armament, by building up the U.S. military forces,' RUDE PRAVO writes today.

'The President has so far fulfilled none of the promises he gave the American people in the elections. He grossly and provocatively violates some of these promises, such as that he would cut the military budget by 5,000-7,000 million dollars. However, he consistently and absolutely observes the commitment to the North Atlantic Pact that he will increase U.S. military spending by three per cent annually...'

'Carter claims that he is not 'robbing the poor'. However, facts and figures show that he commits this social crime even to a greater extent than his presidential predecessors', RUDE PRAVO writes.

The paper adds that Carter's budget might become a catalyst of the problems fermenting in the American society. 'It will logically lead to greater social consciousness of the working class, to better organization of the progressive forces and will undoubtedly make the working masses more radical. Last but not least, it will (?lead) to loss of the illusions impressed on the American public by bourgeois propaganda about President James Carter's personality.'

JAPAN HESITANT TO JOIN ANTI-SOVIET FORCES

AU081035 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 7 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Josef Zelenak article: "Beijing is Seeking Teammates"]

[Excerpts] Beijing is now pressuring Tokyo to come out--in the spirit of the Japanese-Chinese Treaty "On Peace and Friendship"--with joint declarations and to take joint actions in Indochina. Japanese communists, who condemn China's aggressive actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, critically point this out.

It seems that the Japanese communists are not alone in this realistic view of events. From government circles and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs signs are also visible that Tokyo will not enthusiastically rush into "joint actions" against the Soviet Union and the socialist community and that it does not intend to weaken its relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam because of China.

SLOVAK CULTURE MINISTER SCORES DISSIDENT ART

AU071126 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Feb 79 p 5 AU

["Substantial Part" of speech by Miroslav Valek, minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic, delivered at a cultural aktiv devoted to the results of Slovak culture in 1978 and its tasks for the years 1979-80--date not given]

[Excerpt] The criterion of true culture is its capability to form and transform man. Any cultural activity devoid of these concrete social aspects loses its sense. One of the concrete methods of ideological diversion is the attempt to create a so-called parallel art. It could be said that it is a belated fruit of the social crisis of 10 years ago if it were not clear that it is a movement that is programmed, ordered and paid for by Western ideological centers which do not want to reconcile themselves to the fact that our society overcame this crisis long ago.

The cultural unproductiveness of these dissident products is obvious. The real targets of these products are not people here at home but those who ordered and paid for them. Their authors walk, indeed, parallel with life and society, which means beside them; they do not touch on life and have nothing to say to us. The best proof of the fact that they themselves are aware of their intellectual sterility is the fact that they are joining forces--and will probably increasingly do so--with adventurous groups starting with neofascists, revanchists, Maoists and traitors to Marxism and ending with the intelligence services of some countries.

PARTY WORK FOR ATHEIST EDUCATION IN SLOVAKIA REPORTED

AU091243 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 8 February 1979 devotes page 3 to the problems of atheist education in Slovakia. Four articles, which PRAVDA carries under the joint headline "Atheism Means Humanism", are reactions to an article by graduate historian Vladimir Huska, leader of an atheist circle in Spiska Nova Ves secondary school, which PRAVDA carried on 15 January and in which the author dealt with his experience in the "atheist education of youth."

The first three contributions are authored by three teachers who report on their own experiences in the atheist education of secondary school students, endorsing or complementing Huska's findings. Teacher Milan Wagner from Prerov, East Slovakia, a region which is--according to his own words--still "strongly religious", especially in the rural areas, stresses the importance of beginning the atheistic education of youth within their families through educating the parents. He mentions in this context the lectures of the "academy of parents" which were introduced to influence the world outlook of the parents and to persuade them that the "scientific world outlook" taught in schools is "inevitable for the development of the creative thinking and acting" of their children.

Graduate historian Gaspar Petrovic, a teacher in Zvolen, says in his article that the main problem he encounters is not to make his students reject religion--which most of them regard as "outdated and naive" anyway--but to educate students whose atheism is philosophically well-founded and who can defend their world view "so that they will not succumb to the very first onslaught of the ideological enemy." He states that there are only a few "students-atheists" who can do this.

Graduate historian Jan Osvald, from Levice, reports in his article on some methods that proved to be successful in his work as leader of atheist circles in the Levice secondary pedagogical school. He also stresses that atheist education should not be confined to atheist circles--which are attended by only 9 percent of all students in his school--but should permeate all school subjects as well as extra-curricular activities.

In the last article Vladimir Huska sums up the reactions he received following the publication of his first article on 15 January. After reviewing the positive responses, he states that he also received unsigned letters from "a handful of religious fanatics" whose views were "saturated with apocalyptic hatred toward atheists and our system. He also cites an anonymous letter from "a party member" who described himself as a "sincere believer." Huska views this letter in the context of the current party cards exchange, saying that the party should "part with members holding unprincipled attitudes in matters of world outlook."

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Receives PCI's Pajetta

LD091332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Executive and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], and Angelo Oliva, PCI Central Committee member.

During the comradely exchange of views, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual solidarity, the situation in the two countries, SED and PCI policies as well as problems of communist and workers movements, and the democratic forces were discussed, the drive for the defense of peace being especially emphasized. Giancarlo Pajetta explained the current situation in Italy and the policy of the Italian communists concerning the solution of the country's political, social and economic problems.

Erich Honecker briefed the Italian guests on the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth SED Congress and workers' initiatives in preparation for the GDR's 30th anniversary. The socialist German state is consistently pursuing the objectives of peace, detente and disarmament in its foreign policy. Thus it is contributing actively to the worldwide campaigns of the peace forces against the arms race forced by imperialism. The peace policy is a constitutional principle and social reality in the GDR. The GDR will remain the reliable supporter of all those who advocate cooperation and international friendship in the world. The SED and GDR people affirmed their solidarity with the fight of the Italian communists and all democratic forces of Italy for the defense of political and social achievements as well as democratic institutions.

Erich Honecker and Giancarlo Pajetta emphasized that increased efforts were required in order to consolidate and extend the results achieved in the struggle for detente and security, and to frustrate plans concerning the renewed fanning of "cold war." The SED and PCI regard it as the cardinal concern in the fight for peace by the peoples to stop the arms race and to bring about a decisive change in the negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. In this connection the representatives of the two parties stressed the need for joint campaigns by communists, socialists, Christians and all peace-loving forces. The two sides underlined their will to deepen further the fraternal cooperation between the SED and PCI.

Appoints State Security Officers

AU091249 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Appointment to Rank of Major General: On the 29th Anniversary of the Ministry of State Security"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry for State Security, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, appointed, on Wednesday [7 February], colonels of the Ministry for State Security to the rank of major general. Present at the appointment ceremony were Col Gen Erich Mielke, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister for state security; Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security Affairs; and Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council.

Meets With ANC Representative

LD100102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received in the Central Committee building the leader of the representative of the South African African National Congress [ANC] in the GDR, Anthony Mongalo. Anthony Mongalo conveyed fraternal greetings from ANC President Oliver Tambo, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Anthony Mongalo handed Erich Honecker a gift recalling the 100th anniversary of the battle of Isandhlwana in 1879 when the South African people inflicted a heavy defeat on the British colonialists. The leader of the ANC representation emphasized that this historical victory strengthened the people of South Africa in their fighting determination against the inhuman apartheid system.

Erich Honecker thanked him emotionally for the valuable gift and paid tribute to the close comradely cooperation between the SED and ANC. He came out in favor of further strengthening and deepening the alliance between the GDR and the peoples of the Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, who are waging a just and dedicated struggle against apartheid and racism, for national independence and the implementation of their right to self-determination.

The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, was attended by Egon Winkelmann, head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER MEETS FDJ LEADERS

LD091520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2100 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today paid tribute to the work done by the FDJ brigades in various African countries. At a meeting with leaders of the youth brigades in Berlin he affirmed the GDR's strong solidarity with the liberation movements in southern Africa. The activity by the FDJ working teams, which began 15 years ago, was regarded by Oskar Fischer as a proven form of anti-imperialist aid for the young people of the liberated nation states.

Meanwhile friendship brigades have been active in numerous countries on three continents. They are especially involved in training skilled workers in various trades. During the meeting the brigade leaders reported about their exacting objectives which are the basis of their preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary and the national youth festival in Berlin.

SED DEZIRKE DELEGATE CONFERENCES HELD, SECRETARIES REELECTED

LD120015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Ten SED bezirke delegate conferences took place in the GDR this weekend. Their success testified to the unity and cohesion of the party's working class. In an atmosphere characterized by optimism and fighting spirit, tasks for further implementing the successful policy of the Ninth SED Congress were discussed and resolved.

The 2-day conferences were attended by delegations of the SED Central Committee headed by Politburo members and candidate members.

In Berlin, the delegates welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as Konrad Naumann and Horst Dohlus; in Neubrandenburg Hermann Axen and Margarete Mueller; in Dresden Kurt Hager; in Erfurt Joachim Herrmann; in Magdeburg Guenter Mittag; in Leipzig Erich Mueckenberger and Inge Lange; in Schwerin Alfred Neumann; in Gera Willi Stoph; in Halle Paul Verner and Werner Felfe; and in Rostock Guenter Kleiber.

Looking ahead to the GDR's 30th anniversary the delegates reviewed the development of the socialist state where the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin are being realized with convincing results. At the same time they drew concrete inferences from the 1979 national economic plan.

All the conferences were addressed by the heads of the Central Committee delegations. Their explanations on topical questions of domestic and foreign policies, which were listened to with great approval, were the highlights of the discussions.

At the Berlin delegate conference Erich Honecker emphasized in his concluding address that the GDR capital safeguards and at the same time enriches the great revolutionary and humanistic traditions of the German people. Berlin is developing as the lively center of the GDR, as a city whose industry is rising, where industrial production in the past 8 years alone has risen by 48.7 percent. Berlin will continue to grow as a city, and the number of its inhabitants will not decline but increase. It is a city in which science and the arts are nourished by the past and work for the present and the future.

"Thirty years GDR," Erich Honecker said. "That is, for all of us, a good and, in the best sense of the word, a proud record." It is the result of the purposeful achievement of generations which, by their efforts, opened the gate to a socialist and communist future.

"We have created workers' and peasants' power, a socialist state in which all workers, irrespective of their ideology and religion, can live well and securely, a state that is firmly anchored in the community of fraternal socialist countries and one that consistently promotes the safeguarding of peace." Every family can feel that "our program of full employment and national prosperity and stability is bearing heavy fruit." It has already become plain that "on the 30th anniversary of our republic, thanks to the great initiatives of our people in all sectors of social life, we shall be able to look back on high achievements in production, science and technology, education, the arts, public health, the craft and trade, security and the military protection of our revolutionary achievements."

After decades of strenuous work the successes in the social sphere are now apparent, the speaker stressed. "This is particularly true of the centerpiece of our social program, housing construction." In the past 8 years, since the Eighth SED Congress, we have "built or modernized" about 1.1 million homes and even exceeded the targets set for 1978 by 162,000 homes.

There is also no need to hide the fact that the GDR, thanks to its modern management and planning systems and the socialist planned economy, and despite the Cassandra warnings from the Western world, which is not well disposed toward the GDR, is among those countries in the world which have achieved remarkable progress in all sectors of social life despite altered foreign trade conditions.

"Close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the interlocking of our national economy through increasingly greater cooperation and specialization proves more and more to be the decisive basis for the secure future of our people, for our socialist German Democratic Republic."

In his explanations concerning international questions Erich Honecker stressed: "We have done more than a little to see that the cardinal question of the present day, the question of war and peace, is solved for the benefit of the peoples in the interest of permanent peace and security." The main objective now is to end the arms race and begin with disarmament.

At the 10 bezirke delegate conferences the first secretaries of the SED bezirk executives submitted reports which contained comprehensive analyses of the political, ideological and organisational work. They exemplified the growing fighting strength of the SED bezirk party organisations and the contribution made toward meeting economic tasks. At the center were the results achieved in the realization of the main task, serving the people's interests and prosperity, which will be continued successfully.

The discussions at the meetings were characterized by firm trust in the party's policy, the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. A total of 212 delegates took the floor in the creative and open discussions.

At the end of the meetings, the reports were confirmed and decisions adopted. The delegates unanimously adopted letters to the SED Central Committee and its general secretary.

In secret ballots, the conferences elected the bezirk executives and the auditing commissions. Reelected as first secretaries of the bezirk executive were Konrad Naumann in Berlin, Hans Modrow in Dresden, Alois Braeutigam in Erfurt, Herbert Ziegenhahn in Gera, Werner Felfe in Halle, Horst Schumann in Leipzig, Johannes Chemnitzer in Neubrandenburg, Ernst Timm in Rostock and Heinz Ziegner in Schwerin.

The previous first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk Executive, Alois Pisnik, asked not to be reelected for health reasons. Central Committee member Kurt Tiedke, formerly a department chief under the Central Committee, was elected in his place. On behalf of the Politburo, Guenter Mittag thanked Alois Pisnik and expressed the party's esteem for his long years of meritorious work.

CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS CELEBRATES 21ST ANNIVERSARY

LD110039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0641 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Tomorrow members of the civil defense will celebrate their 21st anniversary. Gratitude is expressed to them in this connection in all parts of the country by party and state organs, social organizations, works, and schools for their committed service to the protection of the population and economy.

The voluntary members of the civil defense have so far excelled chiefly in salvage and repair operations. Their motto reads "To Protect and To Help," and it is proof of humanistic responsibility. The citizens and their social organizations are making better use of the right and duty to cooperate in civil defense contained in the law on national defense. They are aspiring to avert damage and danger in their peaceful work in socialist competition on the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation on 7 October.

Last year alone women, men and young people spent more than 3 million voluntary working hours on raising training efficiency and the maintenance of their technology, apparatus and equipment. Thus assets of about M15 million were created and the protection of the national economy streamlined. In competitions tens of thousands of voluntary members from leading organs, units and installations displayed a high level of expert knowledge. Altogether 7,000 collectives and individuals were awarded in 1978 the title of "The Best in Civil Defense."

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of defense, says in his order of the day: "The outstanding performance during actions against disasters and breakdowns, especially against the consequences of the extreme weather conditions at the end of last and the beginning of this year, the activities for protecting the lives of our people, for salvaging material assets and for insuring supplies to the people are convincing proof of the increased efficiency of the civil defense."

SECRETARY FOR CHURCH AFFAIRS MEETS EVANGELICAL BISHOPS

AU071501 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Exchanging Ideas With Church Representatives: Problems of Responsibility for Preserving Peace Discussed"]

[Text] On Monday [5 February] leading representatives of the Association of Evangelical Churches in the GDR and of its member churches, including Bishops D. Albrecht Schoenherr, Horst Glenke, Werner Leich; church President Eberhard Natho; and President Johannes Cieslak accepted an invitation from Hans Seigewasser, state secretary of church affairs, for an informative talk.

Problems related to disarmament and detente as the most urgent task of international politics were at the center of the exchange of ideas.

In this regard the interlocutors devoted great attention to the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee session of the participating states in the Warsaw Pact. In November 1978 these states expressed their readiness to conduct a constructive dialog with all social movements, religious personalities and organizations that advocate an end to the arms race, the elimination of the danger of war and for the consolidation and deepening of international detente.

Particular attention was paid to the outcome of the extraordinary session of the World Peace Council in Berlin in which the Association of Evangelical Churches in the GDR also participated.

Other focal points of political conflicts in the world were also brought up for discussion in the course of the talks from the viewpoint of worldwide responsibility for the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

BRIEFS

AID TO MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo--ADN correspondent--Another special aircraft carrying solidarity goods from the GDR arrived on Friday at Beira, the provincial capital in Mozambique. The consignment consists chiefly of clothes and food and is destined for the victims of the recent cyclone disaster. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0707 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD]

KADAR VISITS BUDAPEST PARTY COMMITTEE LEADERS 8 FEB

LD100101 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 8 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers (?Party visted Budapest party) headquarters on talks there with members of the Executive Committee, party committee secretaries and department-heads.

The first secretary of the HSWP CC was briefed by Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and by other committee secretaries about the Hungarian capital's economic situation [word indistinct] Budapest Municipal Council, and the preparations for the 6th Five-Year Plan for Budapest.

The leaders of the party committee said that communists of Budapest had accepted the December 6, 1978 resolution of the CC with agreement and active readiness: The work of the capital's party organizations and organs has become accelerated and their initiative role has grown.

On behalf of the CC, Janos Kadar spoke with recognition of the work of Budapest's communists. He underlined that true to the traditions of the movement, the capital's party organizations were fulfilling their duties in an exemplary way and this fact was of great national significance. Speaking about the past year, the CC first secretary emphasized that as a result of the Hungarian people's work, despite apparent problems and difficulties we moved forward in building socialism and in implementing the resolutions adopted by the 11th congress of the party.

Janos Kadar pointed out that according to the experiences of the closing period of last year and January, central administrative organs and enterprises had elaborated the 1979 national economic plan and organized its implementation with circumspection. In tackling the major tasks ahead, we can count on our people's readiness and communists' exemplary work. We can safely build on healthy foundations of the Hungarian national economy and the strengthening cooperation of the socialist countries. We should harness better also the possibilities offered by our mutually advantageous economic relations with developing and capitalist countries.

Janos Kadar underlined: Now our most important task is that we assign increasingly greater importance to quality and efficiency with a view to consolidating the achievements recorded so far in material production and raising living standard and thereby create foundations for further development.

DEPUTY PREMIER SZEKER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD071204 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker has returned from Moscow where he took part in the intergovernmental session of the committee of countries cooperating in the construction of the Alliance gas pipeline. He was seen off at Moscow Airport by Konstantin Katushev, Soviet deputy premier.

SZEKER-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CUBA FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD112230 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 11 (MTI)--A Hungarian delegation left for Cuba Sunday morning to attend the session of the Hungarian-Cuban economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee in Havana. The delegation is being headed by Gyula Szeker, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the committee's Hungarian section.

BILATERAL GDR TRADE PROTOCOL EXAMINED

LD110718 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 9, MTI--Hungarian Foreign Trade Under Secretary Dr Bela Szalai and the GDR's Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Nitzschke signed Friday in Budapest the 1979 goods exchange protocol between the two countries. The protocol stipulates a 7 per cent growth in the value of the traffic over 1978. Thus, this year it will exceed 1,300 million rubles. It should be pointed out here that among the socialist countries, the German Democratic Republic is Hungary's second biggest trading partner. Machines and equipments will account for 70 per cent of the total turnover, majority of these being products made under cooperation and specialization agreements. In fact, these articles will constitute 31 per cent of the total bilateral trade and within all machine and equipment deliveries they will share 42 per cent. Among these, the most significant are farm implements production cooperation, collaboration in making household machines, and partnerships evolved in the production of cash registers, computers and cooperation in rubber, pharmaceutical and textile industries.

The main items on Hungary's export line are Ikarus bases, machine tools, power station equipments, electric motors, instruments, installations for food industry, refrigeration engineering and trade. High on the GDR's export list are building machines, trucks, textile machinery, carrier equipments, and printing machines. For the first time this year Hungary is to purchase 1,000 big-capacity combines for whose production Hungarians too have supplied components.

Under a long-term goods traffic agreement, this year Hungary is to get 500,000 tons of coal bricks, 250,000 tons of potassium fertilizers, cement, chemicals and metallurgical products from the GDR in return for bauxite, alumina, aluminium and pharmaceutical products. This year too plenty of GDR-made consumer goods, which are highly appreciated by Hungarians, will be imported. These include beer, textiles, photographic articles, household goods and cars. As for Hungary's export there, mention should be made especially of cotton textiles, ready-made garments, shoes, refrigerators, car radios, camping articles and various agricultural and food items.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN'S MIDEAST TOUR DISCUSSED

LD110051 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. secretary of defense leaves for a 10-day Middle East tour, Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York:

Harold Brown will visit Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt. Behind the series of discussions which he begins today are events in Iran. With Tehran's dropping out as an ally, the balance in the region could tilt, and Washington diplomacy is trying by every means to forge together politically pro-U.S. forces in the Middle East. Among these is the conclusion, which for Washington is more and more pressing, of the Israeli-Egyptian separate peace, in the interests of which the Washington talks are expected to be renewed at the foreign minister level in 2 weeks time. Defense Secretary Brown's current visit is connected with the military aspects of the same endeavor. On the one hand, he wants to reasure the Saudi leaders, who presumably noted with anxiety that the United States was obliged to withdraw its support from the shah, and on the other hand he wants to persuade them to play a greater military role in the region, and exert influence to promote the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace. According to information obtained by the Wasington POST, Brown's plans also include the support of other Middle Eastern conservative forces, including those in North Yemen with $200 million vis-a-vis socialist inclined South Yemen. It is probably not a coincidence that the U.S. secretary of defense is accompanied on his Middle East tour by the same lieutenant general [name indistinct] who directs the Pentagon's arms sales.

PRC BORDER 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST VIETNAM REPORTED

LD102049 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 10, (MTI)--The MTI correspondent reports from Hanoi: Chinese border provocations took a toll of 12 Vietnamese lives in the first week of February. Dailies published from Hanoi reported Saturday about the strong protest note handed over by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi condemning over 60 cases of border violations by China between February 1 and 8.

The Vietnamese stand points out that Chinese troops have created grave tension all along the joint frontier. According to the report, the bloodies clashes took place on February 5, 7 and 8 in Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son and Lap Chau Provinces. Infiltrating into the Vietnamese territory, the Chinese units killed 12 Vietnamese border guards and soldiers and injured 5. Besides, they carried away 6 Vietnamese while returning to their bases. The attacking Chinese units employed 75 and 85 MM guns in these skirmishes. As the Hanoi protest points out, Chinese authorities are infiltrating their units into the Vietnamese territory and are violating the country's air space too. They are causing serious material damages and casualties to the Vietnamese population living in frontier areas.

"If we put these actions along the recent threats of Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, then the Chinese schemes become absolutely clear: To [word indistinct] further the hostile policy against the Vietnamese people, to create an extremely explosive situation on the border of the two countries, and to pose serious danger to Vietnam's security. The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly protests against the latest provocations by the Chinese authorities. Hanoi demands that China immediately stop its provocative acts against Vietnam's sovereignty, pay compensation for (?damages) caused to the Vietnamese population and free the kidnapped Vietnamese. The responsibility for the consequences of their acts lies on the Chinese authorities, establishes the Vietnamese statement.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 8 FEB MEETING REPORTED

LD100026 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 8 (MTI)--The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic held a meeting in Budapest on Thursday.

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozsef Marjai made a report on the 22d session of the inter-governmental Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee. The government approved the report and instructed the committee for international economic relations to determine the tasks arising from the talks conducted at the session. The Council of Ministers discussed the report made by building and planning minister on the state measures aiming at implementing the resolution passed by the HSWP Central Committee on the situation and forthcoming tasks in the building and building materials industries. It accepted a programme stipulating the major measures.

The government discussed and adopted the proposal put forward by the general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council on the expansion of the legal-aid-service provided by trade unions. Therefore the Council of Ministers discussed other issues.

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT EXPLAINS FISCAL POLICIES

LD052015 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank; date and place unspecified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Even last year there were expressions of concern that the country was becoming indebted with all the loans we were raising. The extent of our indebtedness was evaluated soberly by the Hungarian National Bank. Are you thinking of raising new loans in the current year?

[Answer] Yes, because we do not want to carry out crude interventions in economic life even in the interest of reestablishing equilibrium. Thus, we shall raise foreign loans of this sort until the equilibrium starts to improve at a more rapid pace. A loan of $300 million is about to be signed. We are raising this with a British bank, on the best possible conditions which can presently be attained in the world market. The purpose of raising these loans is primarily to effect investment, which will produce goods that are competitive in all markets. We shall buy machines from our Western partners which are necessary for production modernization.

[Question] Will the ratios of exports and imports alter this year?

[Answer] This year imports will be significantly reduced: This is naturally something that is in the plan and not, so to speak, in our pocket as yet. All exporting and importing enterprises and economic management directorates must make further efforts to achieve this correct aim, within the system of economic direction and with the help of existing regulators.

[Question] Has the measure, adopted a year ago, of abolishing the compulsory exchange of currency by tourists from the capitalist countries proved successful?

[Answer] The balance sheet shows that this was fundamentally a correct measure. Normal income from tourism neutralized the loss suffered by abolishing the compulsory exchange. What is more, we have gained a certain amount of extra income compared with previous years. This indicates a favorable tendency. Naturally, it cannot be said that this issue is free from problems: Tourism has increased from certain countries without any increase in the currency brought in. We have analyzed this phenomenon and measures are being taken to deal with it.

[Question] To give the phenomenon its right name: Blackmarketing is on the increase.

[Answer] Yes, blackmarket operations have increased. Instead of bringing in currency, people bring in goods and sell them here to cover the expenses of their stay. However, we must not generalize the significance of this: The fundamental fact is that our income from tourism has increased both from the capitalist and socialist countries.

[Question] In that case a radical change in the system is not being considered?

[Answer] Radical measures do not succeed very often. The available range of measures is pretty well known. We plan to take steps to eliminate the negative phenomena.

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON BROWN'S MIDEAST MISSION

LD110058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Maciej Slotwinski report from New York]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, the chief of the Pentagon, has started a 10-day tour of the Near East. He began with Saudi Arabia. His intention, it is said here, is to reassure the conservative rulers of this little-known but oil-rich country--rulers shaken by the events in friendly Iran--to assure them that Washington intends to continue to play a decisive role in the region and that the Carter administration's indecision in relation to events in Iran should not be seen as a symptom of weakness. In addition, it is expected that Brown would like to discuss the possibility of establishing some kind of alliance among the pro-Western countries of the Near East to compensate for Iran's possible withdrawal from the circle of U.S. allies. It is said in Washington that the chief of the Pentagon intends to persuade the Arab countries to pay less attention to and spend less effort on local discords, such as their relations with Israel, and to concentrate more on the effort to restore stability to the Near East and to close their ranks against the forces of the left. Harold Brown, who will also visit Jordan, will try to persuade the leaders of that country, as well as those of Saudi Arabia, to modify their present critical stand toward the so-called Camp David agreement. This is of particular importance for Washington because of the hopes that are again being expressed here that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations will resume soon.

JAN SZYDLAK MEETS WITH USSR'S KATUSHEV IN MOSCOW

LD120958 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb, PAP--Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jan Szydlak, now on a visit to Moscow, today met Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Konstantin Katushev. During a friendly talk they broached questions of development of Polish-Soviet economic relations.

PROTOCOL ON CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR SIGNED

LD110750 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] (?Warsaw), 10 Feb, PAP--A protocol on cooperation in 1979 between the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art and the Ministry of Culture of the USSR was signed here today. One of the main provisions of the protocol contains the programme of the days of Polish culture in the USSR. This large-scale event is scheduled for April 3-12 to mark the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. The protocol was signed by Polish minister of culture and art, Zygmunt Najdowski, and Vice Minister of Culture of the USSR Vasiliy Kukharskiy. In a speech made on the occasion, V. Kukharski stated, among other things, that the protocol was of great importance for both countries and its significance is not limited to cultural exchange itself. The days of Polish culture are to be a great event in the history of mutual cultural contacts. The programme of the days envisages concerts, theatre performances, exhibitions, film shows, [words indistinct] all over the Soviet Union.

JABLONSKI MESSAGE APPEALS FOR CLEMENCY FOR BHUTTO

LD101911 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a telegram to the president of Pakistan, General Ziaul Haq, requesting clemency for former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SEYCHELLES ESTABLISHED

LD112109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The government of the People's Republic of Poland and the government of the Republic of Seychelles, expressing their wish to develop mutual relations and cooperation, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of tomorrow. The two governments have decided that their relations will be based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH HONDURAS TO BE UPGRADED

LD100838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The government of the Polish People's Republic and the government of the Republic of Honduras, giving expression to the friendship existing between the two nations and in their efforts to provide conditions for mutual cooperation, have decided to raise, as of today, their diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level.

GIEREK, COLLEAGUES ATTEND DEPUTIES' CLUB MEETINGS

LD091214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Meetings of deputies' clubs were held before today's Sejm proceedings began. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the deliberations of the PZPR deputies' club. The proceedings were chaired by Edward Babiuch, a Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, a Politburo member of the Central Committee, told members of the club of the proposals for changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. The deputy chairman of the club, Central Committee Secretary Andrezej Werblan, discussed matters connected with the proceedings of the Sejm session. Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak, a Politburo member, reported on economic problems in January and the tasks emerging from them.

Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the main committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] deputies' club, which was chaired by the vice president of the main committee, Zdzislaw Tomal. The deputies heard a report by a director of the foreign ministry, Deputy Minister Jozef Czyrek, on crucial international and Polish foreign policy problems.

Tadeusz Mlynczak, chairman of the main committee of the Democratic Party [SD], took part in the deliberations of the SD deputies' club, which was chaired by Deputy Marshal of the Sejm Piotr Stefanski. During the deliberations deputies heard a report by Jerzy Bafia, minister of justice, on matters concerning tidying up the law.

JABLONSKI MEETS PRESIDENT OF CHILD CARE ORGANIZATION

LD100726 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, today received in Belweder Palace the leading officials of the Society of the Friends of Children [TPD], including its president, (Waldemar Winkel).

The meeting was arranged to discuss the TPD's program of activities in the International Year of the Child and in the year marking the 60th anniversary of the society. Participants in the meeting discussed plans dealing with widening the activity of the society in housing areas and in places of employment, and plans intended to increase its participation in the solution of didactic and tutelar problems affecting the family. They also discussed plans to improve teaching standards among parents and in various social groups. Other subjects broached included the issue of large families living in difficult conditions; plans to give better protection to orphaned children and to increase the number of families prepared to adopt or to foster children; and means to prevent neglect of children. Much attention was given to the encouragement of TPD initiatives to establish, under its care, public foundling hospitals and nurseries, and private centers for infant care.

Having praised the society's achievements and its program for the International Year of the Child, Henryk Jablonski asked that thanks be conveyed to the society's activ for the work they have done. He also expressed his hope that the next 12 months will be marked by new successes in the society's efforts to improve the living and teaching conditions available for the children, and an increased role for the society in public life.

PZPR COMMISSION DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

AU091040 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--The 5 February session of the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural and Food Production Commission discussed tasks connected with preparations for spring farm work and issues connected with stimulating the production at small farms. In order to insure the implementation of this year's tasks of farm production it is necessary to use to the full the available land for the cultivation of spring grains, potatoes and other crops and to sow additional spring grains onthose lands that could not be sown with winter grains last fall because of unfavorable weather. The effective completion of spring farm work depends on the availability of seeds, seedlings, chemical fertilizers and fertilizing lime. The effective preparation of mechanized equipment is of crucial importance for field work, but this preparation depends on the speeding up of repair and overhaul work.

As for the problems of small farms, the session noted that it is possible for them to achieve a larger output of salable produce, especially vegetables and fruit, and to increase the production of small animals. The session stressed that these farms should intensify their farming, undertake suitable production on contract and promote production cooperation. The session was chaired by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski. Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, and Vice Premier Longin Cegielski were present.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH--A group of Polish scientists has recently returned home after 12 months spent at the Arctowski polar station on the King George island. They conducted there intensive research combined with final development works which turned the station into a modern polar base boosting the research facilities. The team, headed by Seweryn Maciej Zalewski, carried out the research on 1-year basis, including constant meteorological, magnetic and seismic observations. The results were transmitted four times a day to world meteorological and seismic centres. Regular studies of the plant and animal life were conducted during the winter together with two American biologists who also worked at the Arctowski base. The crew maintained close scientific and friendly relation with the Soviet team of the Bellinghauses station. [Warsaw PAP in English 1319 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD]

CEAUSESCU CABLES CONDOLENCES TO TITO ON DEATH OF KARDELJ

LD111026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/2/1979--On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed Josip Broz Tito, the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, all the Yugoslav communists and peoples deepest condolences on the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, tireless militant for peace, liberty, independence, democracy and socialism, friend of the Romanian people.

Outstanding party and state leader, faithful son of the Yugoslav peoples--the telegram reads--Edvard Kardelj devoted, alongside you, dear Comrade Tito, his whole life to the ideals of the working class, of the people's masses for national and social liberation, made a remarkable contribution to the victory of the people's liberation war and to the success of the socialist revolution, to the building of a new Yugoslavia and its assertion in international life.

In the high offices he was entrusted with by the party, Edvard Kardelj campaigned consistently and made an outstanding contribution to the strengthening of friendship, solidarity and many-sided collaboration between our parties and countries, between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

LD101134 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0913 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/2/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram of congratulations to Chadly Bendjedid, on his being elected president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

I avail myself of this opportunity, the telegram reads, to express again my satisfaction and the high valuation of the friendly relations of fruitful cooperation established between our countries in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural, educational and other fields as well as in the sphere of international relations.

It is my firm belief that the Romanian-Algerian relations based on full equality, esteem, mutual respect and trust will further develop and deepen, to the benefit of our peoples, of the cause of peace, national liberty and independence, of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for building a new international economic order.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND MEETINGS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU091830 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Summary] "General meetings of the working people are currently taking place throughout the country in industrial, agricultural, construction and transportation units, in research and design institutes and in agricultural and other economic units." These forums of collective leadership, a strong manifestation of our socialist democracy, are discussing the implementation of plan tasks and the measures required to improve overall activity and eliminate shortcomings.

The following party-state leaders participated in the general meetings held so far: Cornel Burtica in Drobeta-Turnu Severin; Virgil Cazacu in Oradea; Gheorghe Cioara in Craiova; Constantin Dascalescu in Bistrita-Nasaud; Ion Dinca in Arges; Janos Fazekas in Odorheiu-Secuiesc and Resita; Ion Ionita in Tirgoviste; Petre Lupu in Suceava; Paul Niculescu in Arad; Gheorghe Oprea in Ploiesti; Gheorghe Pana in Bucharest; Dumitru Popescu in Alba Lulia; Leonte Rautu in Bacau; Virgil Trofin in Lupeni, Motru and Rovinari; Iosif Uglar in Sfintul Gheorghe; Ilie Verdet in Jalau; Vasile Patilent in Hunedoara; Ioan Ursu in Rimnicu Vilcea; Richard Winter in Bistrita; Vasile Marin in Giurgiu and Slobozia; other ministers and leaders of central institutes.

All participants in the general meetings pledged to do everything to fulfill and overfulfill plan provisions for 1979. The general meetings also elected TU committees and central committees.

INDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS A FUNDAMENTAL ASPECT OF DETENTE

AU091400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

["Independence--Basic Idea of Contemporary Evolution, Fundamental Demand of Detente and Peace"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/2/1979--In an extensive commentary on this subject-matter "SCINTEIA" of February 9 stressed that, deeply attached to the cause of national sovereignty and independence--major achievements of the people--struggling for their consolidation by the entire work of socialist construction, the RCP and the Romanian state militates actively, on an international plane, for the assertion of the sacred rights of all nations to build their life freely, in deeping with their own interests and aspirations. Sanctioned in the country's constitution, in the RCP programme, in the documents of the congresses and national conferences of the party, the principles of national sovereignty and independence have been conspicuously reflected in the treaties of friendship, in the solemn declarations and other bilateral documents concluded by Romania with the socialist countries, with a large number of developing countries as well as with many economically developed states. Solidarity with the national liberation movement, with the struggle for removing the last vestiges of colonialism, with the efforts of the young states for self-dependent development, the RCP and the Romanian state--as President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized--reiterate their determination to work, alongside all the progressive forces of contemporaneity, for the triumph of the sacred cause of independence and liberty throughout the world.

In its policy, the RCP starts from the premise that, nowadays, national independence imposes itself as a basic idea decisively influencing the entire present-day development, confirming the essential truth that the nation, far from having exhausted its historical role, represents and will represent henceforward, too, a mobilizing factor in the struggle for peace and progress of the whole mankind.

Independence requires rigorous observance of the right of each and every people to make its own destiny, to be the sole master of its resources and use them as it wishes, to order its life and have the social structures it considers most appropriate to its conditions, will and aspirations.

Likewise, to secure the right of each people to national independence and sovereignty is a fundamental demand of international peace and detente.

Experience demonstrates that any act of violation of the independence of some states by others generates hotbeds of tension and conflict, serious dangers to world peace and security. That is why, the abolition of the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression, the establishment in the world of a new policy grounded on respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage are of decisive significance for the cause of peace.

The firm promotion of these principles, their generalization internationally is a prerequisite for a democratic evolution of international relations, for the consolidation of security and detente in the world.

Developments confirm that the main threat to the nations' independence, to their free development is the imperialist policy of domination and dictate, of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, which has most serious consequences in the context of the intensifying tendencies of redividing the world into zones of influence. In this respect, life shows that, unfortunately, the independence of some states keeps being submitted to various attempts to violate and undermine it by most varied means and ways, taking on the sharpest and most serious forms--armed intervention and violation of territorial integrity. These attempts are made by the imperialist forces on the newly independent states in particular. Obvious in this respect is the situation in various regions on the African Continent just as on other continents, where a series of divergencies and disrupted issues, inherited from the long colonial domination are maintained, artificially sharpened by the very circles advocating the old practice "divide et impera," which generates armed conflicts with grave repercussions on the development of those peoples, of the developing countries as a whole, as well as on peaceful coexistence.

The economic and political pressures, the persistency of the colonialist and neocolonialist practices of spoiling the national resources under various forms, the tendencies of perpetuating economic inequities, of putting a brake on the economic progress of the less developed states, in view of maintaining them under dependency are also serious dangers to peace, prejudicing the cause of detente and confidence-building.

After pointing out that one of the factors considerably affecting the peoples' independence is the arms race with its negative consequences, the commentary further reads:

The strict observance of the principle of independence is paramount to peaceful coexistence, as well as the other principles included in the charter of the United Nations such as equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantages, principles sanctioned by a large number of international documents as well. The practice and tendencies of infringing independence severely endanger international law, which clearly shows their harmful character. Far from being obsolete, independence is one of the loftiest contemporary ideas, the struggle banner of hundreds upon hundreds of millions of people all over the world, for whom independence is the guarantee of their very national being. The dialog resumed by the two parts of Korea, is a significant expression of the aspirations after independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean nation.

Ensuring peace, deepening international detente, broadly developing cooperation based on equal rights, among all states, establishing a new economic order call for a new policy, firmly based on the observance of the independence and sovereignty of all nations. That is why the strengthening of each country's independence is the necessary premise for both domestic social and economic development and full participation in international cooperation.

In this respect, the observance of each people's right to work out its own home and foreign policy, to make known its position, to show its initiative and to contribute to solving the international problems on which peace and progress depend, are of utmost importance. This implies the participation of each country in the debates that concern it, excluding any tendency of solving the respective problems without its accord. This is a firm obligation and an acute demand of the democratization of the relations among states.

SCINTEIA also points out that the consolidation of the economic independence of the newly independent as well as of developing countries is the essential condition for the assertion of political independence. It is obvious that the decisive role in this respect is to be played by the peoples of the respective countries, by their own efforts, the mobilization of all internal resources in accelerating the economic and social progress. At the same time, the development of a large international cooperation is necessary to support these efforts, to ensure the broad access of the developing countries to the gains of modern science and technology, the establishment of a just ratio between the price of raw materials and that of industrial products--essential demands of the new international economic order. In this respect, a lofty mission devolved on the socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties, the revolutionary forces all over the world, which are to actively support the people's struggle for their right to administer their national riches and to decide their own destiny.

AGERPRES NOTES INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

AU080855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/2/1979--The communique on the fulfillment of the single national plan of Romania's economic and social development in 1978 shows that at the end of last year 10.3 million persons were active in the national economy, of which 67 percent in industry and the other non-agrarian branches, as against 62 percent at the beginning of the five-year plan period.

The working personnel reached 6.956 million, that is 216,000 persons more than in the previous year. Active in the national economy were 366,000 workers, graduates from vocational, technical schools and special high schools, from short-term specialization courses, as well as 33,900 engineers, economists, teachers, physicians, etc.

In 1979, the number of the working personnel will further increase, reaching 7.24 million, which means 2.7 percent more than in 1978.

In keeping with the targets of the current five-year plan, the population active in industry will exceed, for the first time in Romania's history, that in agriculture. In 1980, about 50 percent of the total number of active persons will work in industry and construction, while in agriculture--only 27-28 percent, a figure which will further decrease up to 12-15 percent by 1990.

This fundamental qualitative change in the structure of the active population reflects the positive steps Romania is making towards becoming an industrial-agrarian country, towards coming nearer to the economically medium-developed states.

DEATH OF EDVARD KARDELJ ANNOUNCED 10 FEB

AU101513 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 10 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The consultative team of doctors has announced that Comrade Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, died at 1435 at the clinical center of Ljubljana. The death came after a coma lasting 20 hours as the last stage of the 5 years of his grave illness.

This has been announced in the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Tito Will 'Cut Short' Jordan Visit

AU120810 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito concludes his official friendly visit to Jordan today. With the full understanding of his host, King Husayn, President Tito has decided to cut short his visit because of Comrade Edvard Kardelj's death.

Makes Statement

LD102014 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] President Tito heard the sad news about the death of his associate of many years in Damascus where he is on an official visit to Syria. In connection with Comrade Kardelj's death, he made the following statement:

[Tito--begin recording] I am deeply shocked over the sad news about the death of our dear Comrade Edvard Kardelj-Bevc, which reached us while far from home. The death of Comrade Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, represents an immense and irreplaceable loss for our League of Communists and our Yugoslav socialist community, for all the nations and nationalities of our country, for all the working people and citizens of Yugoslavia.

For half a century Comrade Kardelj had been a soldier of our revolutionary movement, an unswerving fighter who did not know of retreat and respites. He opted for the revolutionary path in his youth. He subsequently endured all the tortures of anti-popular regimes, experienced all the difficulties and dangers of underground activity and went through all the battles of the liberation war.

As a progressive intellectual he placed himself at the service of the working class and remained from the beginning to the end in the first ranks of the struggle for its interests and rights. Thus he became very early one of the leading personalities of its vanguard, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

I personally have been linked with Comrade Bevc for over 4 decades of work and struggle along the difficult and honorable revolutionary path. They were also 4 decades of our close and untroubled cooperation always, right up to the last breath, permeated by understanding and profound mutual trust, and based on the full unity of thought and action, in all the stages of our revolution and socialist construction.

I had in Comrade Kardelj a powerful support as far back as those difficult prewar days of the struggle for the purity and consolidation of our party as well as later in the preparations for the national liberation struggle.

With the exceptional gift of a revolutionary, he participated in working out the strategy of our movement, in particular in the setting up of a broad front of all democratic and patriotic forces; in face of the oncoming dangers of fascism which we all knew could not be avoided.

In the war, he distinguished himself by bravery, great imagination and activity in setting up new people's power and the laying of the foundations of the new federal and democratic community of equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. With the firmness and persistence of a tempered communist and with exceptional creative understanding of Marxism, Edvard Kardelj during the whole time of the postwar period bore the enormous burden in the construction of the country and its socialist self-management development, in the consolidation of its independence. I recall in particular our talks on the crucial aspects of our revolutionary development. I recall with how much zeal he participated in the preparations for the introduction of self-management, with how much profound analytic spirit he threw light on the processes in the internal and international development at the time the LCY program was adopted; a program which even after 20 years has lost nothing of its significance and topical nature.

Comrade Kardelj's role and contribution to the building of the socioeconomic and political system of our socialist self-managing community were exceptionally great: In all constitutional reforms, the adoption of the new constitution, in the development and continuous consolidation of the system of direct socialist democracy and the power of the working class, Edvard Kardelj was the closest associate; he was also the closest associate in the activities in the foreign political sphere, in the strengthening of the independent position of our country in the world, in the formulation and implementation of the policy of nonalinement, in the struggle for democratic and equitable relations between the workers, communist and other progressive parties and movements in general and between peoples and countries in the world. His exceptional theoretical and analytical ability was also fully manifested in this sphere, too.

In one word, the contribution made by dear Comrade Bevc to our revolution is immense. He made invaluable contributions to its continuity and its communist and democratic content. Brotherhood and unity had deeply permeated his being and his work and this is why he enjoyed so much love and undivided respect not only from his cofighters but also from all nations and nationalities of our socialist community.

Comrade Kardelj made an immense contribution also to the development and theory on the national question. All this brought him great prestige in the world. The personality of Edvard Kardelj symbolizes the uncompromising fighter, an ordinary man and comrade and a quiet and untiring worker.

The evil disease had undermined his organism a long time ago, but it could not diminish his creative activity. We often asked ourselves: Where does he get his great strength from, and his astounding energy. He was a hero in his many years of revolutionary struggle and remained a hero to the last day.

His rich revolutionary work is deeply rooted in our social identity and in our community and therefore it is lasing in nature. His bright image will serve the generations to come as an inspiration and an example of a worthy communist, untiring revolutionary and great man. Glory and thanks be to Comrade Edvard Kardelj! [end recording]

Posthumously Awards Kardelj

LD102200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has made a posthumous award of the order of Hero of Socialist Labor to Comrade Edvard Kardelj. President Tito's decree reads:

"On the basis of Article 337, Item 4 of the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and of Article 4 of the law on decorations of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the order of Hero of Socialist Labor has been awarded posthumously to Edvard Karkelj for his selfless revolutionary work over a period of many years, for exceptional merits in the struggle for the liberation of the country and for the formation of the new community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, for his inestimable contribution to the opening up and blazing of new trails in the construction of socialism and socialist self-management relations, and for an exceptional part in creating the policy of nonalinement, peace and friendship between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other countries in the world."

This is the second order of Hero of Socialist Labor awarded to Edvard Kardelj.

Sends Condolences to Kardelj's Wife

LD102120 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In connection with Edvard Kardelj's death, Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, has sent the following condolences to Kardelj's wife Pepca:

Dear Comrade Pepca, the news that the honorable path of dear Bevc has ended shocked me deeply and painfully. Although we had, together with you, feared more and more the outcome of his grave illness, the hardships of which he bore so stoically, it is difficult to reconcile oneself that he, my closest associate and cofighter for several decades, is no longer with us. He went with dignity, as a fighter who had given everything of himself to the last breath. There are no words which could at this moment express fully the exceptionally great contribution Bevc gave to our party, our revolution, independence, self-managing socialism and the prestige of our country in the world. His bright image of an unswerving revolutionary who had devoted his entire life to the implementation of the ideals and aspirations of the working class and his rare noble personality (?are deeply) rooted in all of us, in every man, and will serve as an example to many generations to come. (?This is) the greatest reward for a revolutionary.

In these difficult moments, please be, together with your family, convinced that we share your grief as this grief is shared by millions of our citizens, too.

[Signed] Tito

LCY, Presidency Issue Statement

AU102035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 10 Feb 79 AU

[Statement on the death of Edvard Kardelj issued by the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency, read by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a joint commemorative session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium--live]

[Text] The SFRY, the LCY, the workers class, the working people and the peoples and nationalities of our country have lost a great son, Comrade Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, statesman, revolutionary, people's hero, hero of socialist work, scientist and thinker. Implacable death has torn from our ranks a giant of socialist revolutionary thought and practice whose work will always remain part of the most precious heritage of our struggle for socialism and socialist self-management, illuminating, like an inextinguishable flare, the further roads to the ultimate emancipation of labor, the workers class, the people and man.

A member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the LCY for more than five decades, the first fellow fighter of Comrade Tito as early as 1934, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia since 1937, Comrade Edvard Kardelj has represented to the greatest possible extent a communist and a revolutionary in the history of our party, headed by Comrade Tito; a history that has been filled with incessant heavy battles but also with decisive victories in the struggle for the cause of national and human freedom and independence, the cause of revolution and socialism, and for peace and social progress in the world.

Comrade Kardelj devoted himself totally and until his last breath to these noble aims in the unyielding zeal of a revolutionary, with a deep understanding of the internal laws and moving forces of social trends, with the brilliant and penetrating mind of a great Marxist theoretician, the visionary power and daring of a strategist of revolutionary development, a consistent humanitarian and democrat who counterposed the breadth and strength of happy, organized self-managing masses of the people, as the decisive bearers of social progress, against the prejudices about the all-powerful state.

The death of Comrade Kardelj constitutes one of the gravest losses suffered by our party in these 60 years of its existence and revolutionary activity. Therefore the news of his leaving our fighting ranks has had profound and sad reverberation in the hearts and consciousness of all our people--in his birthplace of Ljubljana and Slovenia, in all of Yugoslavia, and among all our peoples and nationalities.

With his life and work, Comrade Kardelj for decades armed our revolutionary movement and its fighters with those realizations and means which helped them to penetrate the objective laws of society's development and to seek in these the starting basis for their actions in the direction of revolutionary social changes. His theoretical works have been built into the foundations of the ideopolitical platform of the League of Communists and all the organized forces of socialist consciousness and creation in their everyday struggle for socialism.

For more than five decades Comrade Kardelj devotedly and creatively confirmed the revolutionary and humanist personality of a fighter for socialism and human happiness, standing in the front ranks during the revolutionary battles in which the workers class and the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the communist party headed by Comrade Tito, carried out the armed revolution and established a true people's authority, building a new socialist and democratic society, an independent and self-managing community of free peoples and brotherly nations.

To this grandiose struggle of our revolutionary movement, Comrade Kardelj from his early youth gave all his mental powers and all his inexhaustible creative energy. He made an inestimable contribution to the creation of the policy and the essential decisions of our party since Comrade Tito has been at its head, starting with the fifth regional conference of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the (? fifth) Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia through the adoption of the LCY program and up to the 11th LCY Congress. This contribution has been built into all the essential decisions of the workers class, the peoples and nationalities of our country, beginning with fateful 1941, during the heroic liberation epic, from the decisions of the liberation front and AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], from our first constitution in 1946, up to the SFRY Constitution in 1974 and the associated labor law.

A revolutionary and politician, Comrade Kardelj was at the same time a revolutionary and soldier. Deeply linking Marxist theory with revolutionary practice, he made a great contribution to the victorious course of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

Comrade Kardelj always pointed out with pride that the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities succeeded with their socialist revolution to build a socialist state community that is sufficiently strong in the present-day world, in which peoples still face imperialism and hegemonism, to be able to protect each person individually and collectively, their national independence and their free decision on the road of socialist building that they have chosen.

Comrade Kardelj made an exceptional contribution to the international affirmation of Socialist Yugoslavia and to the insurance of its independence, to the building of our foreign policy, to the struggle for equal and democratic political and economic relations among peoples and states, to the working out of ideological and theoretical foundations of the nonalinement policy and the overcoming of outdated forms of relations in the workers movement in the world and the affirmation of the principles of independence, autonomy, equal and voluntary cooperation and solidarity of the communist, socialist and progressive parties and movements, noninterference in internal affairs of others and the responsibility of the parties and movements to one's own workers class and people.

Comrade Kardelj developed the theory and practice of the building of our people's authority as a special form of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the organization of a brotherly community of equal peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. He never separated theory from social practice, and routine work and practicism were alien to him.

In his theoretical works and practical activities, in the building of new social relations, his points of departure were always the awareness of this historical mission of the workers class and a deep faith in the creative forces of the masses of the people, his faith in man. His deep feeling of the necessity of the democratic development of socialism in the foundations of self-management and the actual role of the workers class state as an instrument of the rule of the class itself, and not of power in its name, proceed from this.

His consistent, lasting and energetic struggle against all forms of bureaucratic aberration of the role and functions of power in socialist society are based on this. Therefore he constantly emphasized the continuity of the democratic self-managing development of our society for the sake of creating such a socialist self-managing social community in which man will be liberated from both exploitation and subordination to any monopoly.

In his scientific work as well as the concrete regulating of sociopolitical and socio-economic relations he proceeded from Marx' conception of the commune as the ultimate form of the emancipation of labor, making a great contribution to the practical building of our communal system as well. He also comprehensively elaborated the delegate system as a new form of organization and decisionmaking of the workers class and all working people in the performance of power and in the administration of social affairs. Comrade Kardelj believed that such an organization of social decisionmaking must replace the classic parliamentary representative system, which in essence constitutes a form of monopoly in political decisionmaking alienated from working people.

The role of Comrade Kardelj in the building of our community of free and equal peoples and nationalities is tremendous. From the first days of his revolutionary activities, he realized the importance of solving the relations among nationalities on the basis of Marxist teaching on the national question. Proceeding from the premise that relations among nationalities in a multinational country can only be based on independence, national self-determination and equality of all the peoples--which was the platform of our party, worked out and implemented after Comrade Tito's coming to the head of the party--Comrade Kardelj comprehensively strove for the consistent application of these principles in practice in the building of our federal community.

He also made a great contribution to a consistent socialist solution to the economic relations among the nationalities in Federal Yugoslavia, particularly pointing out the link between the consistent implementation of national equality in the field of economic relations and the development of self-management, the working man being the master of the means, conditions and results of his labor.

The revolutionary creativity of Comrade Kardelj was also fully expressed in the development of socioeconomic relations and in the material development of our socialist community. His contribution to a Marxist scientific founding of socioeconomic relations was expressed in the constitutional changes of 1971 and 1974 and further elaborated in the associated labor law and other laws of our socioeconomic system. Their essence is to make, through a direct fusion of labor with the management of the means of production in social ownership, the direct producer a master over his work and its conditions and results, and make him on this basis a master over the overall relations in social reproduction.

Led by the scientific thought of Marx, Engels and Lenin, Comrade Kardelj incessantly and untiringly sought an ever deeper and fuller truth about contemporary society, especially Yugoslav socialist self-managing society, and its contradictions, as well as about the seeds and forces of new society. The work of Comrade Kardelj was marked by a thorough Marxist analysis of these situations, a discovery of their deeper causes, a search for solutions and a formulation of immediate and long-term actions. With the mind and passion of a great revolutionary righter, he rapidly and surely discovered the dangers threatening our workers movement and the building of socialist self-managing democracy from the remnants of the class enemy, the statist-bureaucratic and technocratic, pseudo-liberal and nationalist forces, the petit bourgeois leftism, anarchism and other antiself-managing and undemocratic tendencies.

With his entire revolutionary work Comrade Kardelj made a tremendous personal contribution to the creativity of our revolution, and at the same time he constantly encouraged a creative, investigative and critical attitude of the League of Communists and all progressive forces toward socialist self-managing practice.

For Comrade Kardelj the essential marks of this attitude are an antidogmatic direction of research, daring in the search for truth and a critical attitude toward practice and toward existing knowledge. His visionary look into the future, into the new great tomorrow, will long illuminate the paths of our struggle for the final realization of the aims of our revolution.

The work of Comrade Kardelj built into the achievements of our revolution and the strivings of the League of Communists, the workers class and working people, and of all our peoples and nationalities, could only be created by a man who rose out of the workers movement and who increasingly engaged every atom of his powers for the aims and ideals of the workers class, for which he consciously made a decision in his youth and to which he remained faithful all his life.

His revolutionary personality became an expression of the progressive strivings of the workers class and man, and at all historical turning points it had a creative influence on the adoption of such progressive and humanistic decisions which brought new successes and new victories to our revolution.

Comrade Edvard Kardelj, with his life, struggle and creativity, is a symbol of the inexhaustible strength of our revolutionary movement and our epoch, the epoch of national and human liberation, the epoch of socialist revolution and of socialist self-management. Just as he himself was justly proud of the historical achievements of our revolution, the working people of Yugoslavia are also justly proud of his historic personality and revolutionary work, of the hero of the national liberation war and the hero of socialist labor, Comrade Edvard Kardelj.

His revolutionary image and work will inspire the present and future generations of our country and all those who struggle for freedom, progress, peace and equality of people all over the world.

[Signed] The LCY Central Committee
The SFRY Presidency

3-Day Mourning Period Proclaimed

LD101749 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the death of Comrade Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Executive Council has proclaimed a 3-day all-people's mourning on 11, 12 and 13 February 1979. During the all-people's mourning, state flags will be flown at half mast and all public meetings as well as cultural, entertainment, sports and other events in the country will be cancelled.

Mikulic Chairs Commemorative Session

LD112036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In connection with the death of Edvard Kardelj, the great man of our socialist revolution, a commemorative session of top federal organs and organizations was held at the SFRY Assembly today. The session was attended by:

Members of the funeral committee; members of the LCY Central Committee; members of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY and of the Supervisory Commission of the LCY; members of the SFRY Presidency; delegates of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly; members of the Federal Executive Council; presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces; members of the Council of the Federation; members of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of SAWPY; members of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia; members of the Presidium of the Federal Board of the Federation of National War Veterans' Associations; representatives of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia; representatives of the Presidium of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia; president of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and presidents of the constitutional courts of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces; representatives of the Council of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the SFRY; a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army; representatives of the Federal Conference of the Federation of the Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia; representatives of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia; representatives of the Standing Conference of Towns of Yugoslavia; and representatives of the city of Belgrade.

The working presidium of the commemorative session comprised Stane Dolanc, Stevan Doronjski, Veselin Dkuranovic, Fadilj Hodza, Lazar Kolisevski, Todo Kurtovic, Dragoslav Markovic, Branko Mikulic and Kika Spiljak. The chairman was Branko Mikulic, who, in opening the session, said:

"Merciless death has wrested from our ranks Comrade Kardelj, dear to us all, Comrade Tito's inseparable cofighter for many years, Marxist theoretician and consistent revolutionary to whom everything static and everything dogmatic was alien, one to whom the humanist vision of man's free life was the absolute principle and the aim for which he passionately fought.

Therefore, in a manner entirely peculiar to himself, he fought theoretically and practically, with all the fervor of a tempered revolutionary, for the development and consolidation of self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management, for the continuous building and improvement of relations in the Yugoslav federal community, for brotherhood, unity and equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The working class, all working people, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslav will never forget this.

"With Comrade Kardelj's death, an enormous emptiness will be felt in the work of the Central Committee and the LCY as a whole. With his immense knowledge and revolutionary experience, with his principled attitude and continuous creative involvement, he made an inestimably great contribution to the formulation and implementation of the policy of our party, that is, of the LCY, over a period of five decades. In the last few months too, when cruel disease had physically exhausted him, he did not stop; on the contrary, by not sparing even the last remnants of his strength he worked on the tasks for the comprehensive development of our socialist self-managing community. He continually watched over the achievements of our revolution and worked out the directions of its further democratic development. He actively followed the events in international position, in the affirmation of its policy of nonalinement and the consolidation of the SFRY's defense abilities.

"With Comrade Kardelj's death, the working class and its vanguard and all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia lost one of their historical leaders, a man who was loved and respected by everyone because he was a man who had lived and died for the good of man, for the freedom and happy life of all of us and of future generations," Mikulic said.

Following Mukulic's speech, the participants in the commemorative session observed a minute of silence in homage to Edvard Kardelj, the great man of our socialist revolution, whose life and work, as Mikulic said, will continue to inspire our present and future generations.

At the end of the session it was decided that the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee will later establish the method and forms of marking the works and name of the deceased Comrade Edvard Kardelj in a permanent manner.

Bakaric Addresses Session

LD111936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 11 (TANJUG)--Edvard Kardelj is one of those revolutionaries-architects of history whose work, by the depth of its Marxist theoretical grasp, penetrates deep into the future.

This was stated by prominent Yugoslav leader Vladimir Bakaric at a joint commemorative session of all organizations and bodies of the Yugoslav federation, held in Belgrade this afternoon in connection with the death of Edvard Kardelj.

"With the further development of the revolution and conquest of new room for human freedoms and creativity," Kardelj's work "will retain all its vitality and topical nature and will be a theoretical weapon to us and the future generations," added Bakaric.

Kardelj's theoretical thought and activity "lie deeply at the root of the entire international policy and activity of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia", emphasized Bakaric.

Noting that Kardelj was Tito's closest associate in shaping the independent and non-aligned policy of Socialist Yugoslavia, Bakaric said:

"He devoted a great deal of his inexhaustible energy to the struggle of our country and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for peace and cooperation in the world, for democratic international economic and political relations, for active solidarity with the revolutionary and liberation struggle, and for relations of equality among the communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements in the world".

Kardelj saw clearly that peace, freedom and independence "must be won, and can only be preserved and protected by way of hard, relentless struggle against force, against any aggression and domination", Bakaric said.

"He was one of those strategicists of our revolution who, from the very start of the laying of foundations to new Socialist Yugoslavia, perceived the necessity of opposing all the attempts at outside interference and all forms of dependence".

Bakaric underlined that the history of new Yugoslavia confirms the correctness "of our orientation that the active and comprehensive engagement of Yugoslavia and the LCY at the international level is, at the same time, the best way of ensuring and strengthening the independence of our country and creating the most favourable international conditions for free development of our society".

"A man of vision in respect to peace and progress, he was realist in political action," Bakaric said.

"In the longstanding struggle of the LCY for affirmation of the differences in roads, as laws in development of the world-wide process of socialism, the contribution of Comrade Kardelj is invaluable".

Kardelj strove consistently for "respect of the principles of independence, equality, non-interference, voluntary cooperation and responsibility of every movement to its own working class and people in relations among all socialist, progressive and democratic forces", Bakaric emphasized.

He stated that Kardelj strove for these principles because "their observance is a vital condition of creatively conceiving the strategy of the struggle for socialism and the necessary prerequisite of the fastest possible advance of socialism in each country and on the worldwide scale". [passage indistinct]

"Kardelj saw the movement of non-alignment as one of the vital components of mankind's social transformation and our epoch, and thus of the further development of socialism, while warning about harmfulness of the attempts to divide this movement or reduce it to someone's political reserve", Bakaric stated.

He said that soon after the end of World War II, Kardelj was stressing the need for democratizing international relations.

At the time when the world order was being shaped in the capitals of the greatest powers and when many peoples had not yet stepped on the international scene, Kardelj, at the peace conference in Paris, resolutely demanded change in the existing system of international relations.

Kardelj described that system as "unworthy of the present-day culture and civilization of mankind" and as "a system in which small peoples are considered the property or sphere of interest of imperialism".

Bakaric noted that Kardelj was respected all over the world as a "wise collector". "He was called brother, comrade or friend, and, above all, seen as an uncompromising champion of independence, equality, freedom, peace, progress and socialism". "He was esteemed and loved by his friends and respected by his opponents".

"His theoretical concepts and his action at the international level stemmed organically from the nature of our socialist self-management society and the democratic essence of our revolution", Bakaric said.

The entire socialist history of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia is vitally marked with the revolutionary and theoretic, creative activity of Edvard Kardelj, Bakaric pointed out.

He underlined that Kardelj profoundly believed in the creative potentials of the people's masses and historic initiative of the working class, and hence his (?endeavour) [word indistinct] the "profoundly democratic nature of our revolution to be increasingly affirmed".

Bakaric went on: "Contrary to the prejudices about omnipotence of the state in socialist construction, Tito and our party revived the great idea which the workers' movement, from its beginnings, has been [word indistinct] on its (?flank)--the idea of self-management. Kardelj elaborated this idea into [words indistinct] theory of building a socialist society on the foundations of self-management, thus giving an extraordinary contribution to the Marxist theory and revolutionary practice in the present-day world".

Bakaric recalled Kardelj's activity in the prewar period including a brief spell as representative of the Yugoslav party in the Comintern's Balkan [word indistinct]. He said:

"He was one of those leaders who, while in Moscow, extended full support to Tito's position requiring the LCY leadership to return home and share the destiny of the class and the movement he had come to head, to bring about direct contact with members and the working masses, to turn to the actual problems of life and struggle of the working class and peoples' masses".

Bakaric stressed the major importance of Kardelj's theoretical activity stating that even prior to the Second World War, Kardelj, by advocating a state community of free and equal peoples, pointed up the only feasible way for solving the national question in Yugoslavia.

Having stated that Kardelj was the first and closest associate of Tito ever since the period of Yugoslav party's underground struggle in prewar monarcho-fascist Yugoslavia, Bakaric said: "The role of Edvard Kardelj in creating the new people's government and organizing the fraternal community of nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia is invaluable".

In his detailed, over 9,000-word report Bakaric gave a comprehensive assessment of the rich activity of Kardelj as a politician, statesman and theoretician from his youth, during the Yugoslav revolution and up to the present.

Bakaric stressed Kardelj's steadfastness in the struggle against all forces opposed to democratic development, and said:

"The administrative form of struggle was alien to him. He was cultivating and developing the humane, human nature of our revolution".

Bakaric laid a strong emphasis on the great contribution given by Kardelj as a Marxist theoretician to the creation of the system of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia.

Citing Kardelj, Bakaric recalled his idea that this system "is what Marx saw as the basic characteristic of dictatorship of the proletariat, i.e. [words indistinct] organized as (?a state) with the distinction that our self-management organization comprises not only the working class but all the citizens and working people as well".

Having emphasized the major [word indistinct], Kardelj [word indistinct] (?to the) development of the Yugoslav concept of all-people's defence, Bakaric said: "He (?was of) the opinion that a possible aggressor can neither be offered resistance, nor victory be won without conscious and voluntary participation of the broad sections of the people".

Pointing to the [word indistinct] range of Kardelj's theoretical activity and works "of exceptional scientific value on socialist socio-economic relations"--above all those on the role of the LCY as an internal motive power in Yugoslav society--Bakaric concluded: "These works will remain as lasting achievement of scientific socialism and examples of creative, anti-dogmatic application of Marx' economic teaching on modern conditions."

Bakali Eulogy

AU120935 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Broatian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 79 AU

[Statement by Mahmut Bakali, president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, on the death of Edvard Kardelj--recorded in Albanian, with Serbo-Croatian translation superimposed]

[Text] The national question was also at the center of the revolutionary struggle and creativity of Comrade Kardelj. He made a great theoretical and practical contribution to the correct solution of this question which is very important for our country. He was a consistent fighter for the equality of all the peoples and nationalities of our country and for the affirmation of the role and position of the republics and provinces in our political system, and he was a creator of democratic relations in our federation.

Mahmut Bakali then stresses that Edvard Kardelj was constantly engaged in the affirmation of the position of the Albanian nationality and all the peoples and nationalities of our province as subjects in our society. He was a consistent fighter for the strengthening of the mutual trust, community, brotherhood and unity of all our peoples and nationalities of our socialist self-managing community; the brotherly and equal peoples and nationalities.

With his overall revolutionary work, Comrade Edvard Kardelj made a contribution to the socialist self-managing development of our province and its assertion. With his numerous visits to Kosovo and in numerous contacts we had with Comrade Kardelj, he always gave us great aid and he directed and encouraged us in our consistent struggle for the realization of the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito.

All that Comrade Kardelj did for our province and for its peoples and nationalities, just as all he did for all the peoples and nationalities of our country, will remain permanent and unforgettable.

TANJUG on Loss of Kardelj

LD110030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

["Pool item"]

[Text] Belgrade, February 10 (TANJUG)--With the death of the prominent Yugoslav theoretician, Edvard Kardelj, the non-aligned movement has lost an authority on social-historical processes in the world.

Kardelj employed his deep sense of the present-day world reality to prove, historically and socially, through a creative and scientific analysis, that the non-aligned movement did not only emerge as a simple reaction to bloc division in the world and the (?dominant) role of blocs.

The movement of non-alignment is at the same time the expression of a far more long-range social-historical tendency which did not emerge only after the Second World War. [as received] This was stressed by Kardelj in his well-known report at the 1975 symposium devoted to World War Two. Kardelj's report was published in the form of a study entitled "Historical Roots of Non-Alignment" and was translated into many foreign languages.

Kardelj establishes, through substantiated arguments, that involved is the global aspiration of peoples and their active struggle for full national freedom and the right to develop, in this freedom, according to their own choice.

"Not only did nations refuse to be the passive object of some world redivisions, but they placed more forcefully than ever on the agenda of history the problem of abolishing economic and political dependence and hegemony of every kind", Kardelj wrote.

Expounding Yugoslavia's stand in regard to the non-aligned movement, Kardelj wrote that for Yugoslavia, the question of whether the policy of non-alignment is anti-imperialist or not was never a controversial question. This policy is, in its most profound aspects, directed against all forms of the economic and political oppression and subjugation of nations. This is also a common goal, even though countries with different social systems are involved.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS TITO TALKS IN DAMASCUS

AU092000 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Excerpt] President Tito and Al-Asad continue their exchange of views which began yesterday on the Middle East crisis, the situation in the wider Middle East region, the situation and the ability of the nonalined movement to act, and bilateral cooperation. They also told each other about their internal development, plans, successes and difficulties, and they exchanged experiences, ideas and proposals.

This dialog at the highest level from its very beginning inspires the conviction that the outcome will be full of good joint conclusions of mutual satisfaction to the benefit of peace and nonalinement.

Following the instructions of the two heads of state, their associates are also having intensive and successful talks on even more close and efficient political, economic and other cooperation. Thus the separate meetings of Josip Vrhovec with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, minister of foreign affairs, and of Branko Mikulic with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, are passing amidst great mutual understanding and a sincere search for mutual assessments from which more efficient joint actions may arise.

A good mood and satisfaction with the course of this mission in general and the Syrian stage in particular are therefore naturally felt by President Tito and his associates and the members of his entourage.

Let us cite a few new ideas and assessments which are heard here in talks with responsible Syrian personages and which mark the originality of the Syrian position and way of thinking. The greatest and most direct worry of Syria remains Israeli aggressiveness and, in this regard, Arab disunity. Condemning any form of separate negotiations with Israel, the Syrian leadership is aware that negative views are not sufficient. If one type of political discussion on peace in the Middle East is rejected it is necessary to determine a better possible solution. Because of the current disagreement with the Egyptian approach, one should not reject the persistent endeavor to unite the Arab ranks as much as possible in their political and military, economic and information-propaganda plans. Therefore Syria now proposes that the Arab-Israeli conflict and peace negotiations return to the United Nations halls, where all those directly concerned can participate in solving the crisis.

Comments on Middle East Tour

AU121025 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Feb 79 AU

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] During the past 7 days the most important event in Yugoslavia's international activity and in the nonalined movement was President Tito's tour of the Middle East. Milutin Milenkovic speaks from Damascus about the results achieved at this important tour during the past week:

President Tito and the associates accompanying him on this working and very substantial tour have done a great deal in Iraq and Syria in recent days, including holding talks with the PLO leadership. These are three complex, separate and very active and vital points in the restless zone of the Middle East; these are three members of the nonalined movement which all big powers and both blocs view as important targets in their policy of attracting them closer.

Iraq, Syria and the Palestinians belong to the militant group of the Arab League. They sharply condemn imperialism and Zionism and they believe that Egypt has left the common Arab front and that it is preparing a separate peace with Israel to the detriment of the Palestinians, to the detriment of the liberation of the Golan Heights and to the general detriment of all Arab just demands.

At the same time, for both Syria and Iraq the Soviet Union is a very important, practically irreplaceable military partner because it supplies them with armaments and equipment and because it trains part of their military and other cadres and the like. For this reason those forces in the nonalined movement which want to place this movement in the so-called natural alliance with the Warsaw Pact countries, by introducing ideological criteria and the camp's slogans into the ranks of the nonalined movement, have directed their intensified activity toward Iraq, Syria and the PLO, as well as toward certain other countries which have been affected by the Egyptian policy of relying on unilateral U.S. mediation. In addition, there is the unfortunate situation in Indochina and the crisis in Iran and thus the terrain for manipulations against the unity of the nonalined countries has been considerably expanded.

In lengthy talks which (?were full) of confidence and understanding, President Tito discussed all these phenomena and problems with Presidents Al-Bakr, Al-Asad and 'Arafat. Despite the understandable nuances in positions and the concrete assessments of the current world situation and of the Middle East in particular, the joint view has nonetheless been crystalized on the permanent interests of the nonalined countries not to allow a deepening of internal disagreements and to prevent and condemn the act of resorting to arms in mutual relations and to preserve the full independence of the nonalined movement. This does not necessarily mean that the nonalined countries should always and everywhere equate the character and activity of both world blocs; but one should certainly prevent the penetration of any bloc trend in the movement.

Syrian President al-Asad in his speech at the festive dinner in honor of President Tito also resolutely expressed his dissociation with some propositions appearing even in nonalined countries to the effect that mutual military intervention in the name of internationalist solidarity, as it is called, is permitted.

In addition to this and similar strategic-political results of Tito's travels in the past week, there were several useful conclusions in the field of inter-party, diplomatic operations, economic and military cooperation. Several protocols were signed and there are also agreements which remain to be completed. President Tito and his associates, and all of us Yugoslavs and other champions of independence, noninterference and peace, have justifiable reason for unconcealed satisfaction with such results of the week.

TITO GREETS ALGERIA'S CHADLY BENDJEDID ON ELECTION

LD091758 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, 9 Feb (TANJUG)--In the felicitations extended to Chadly Bendjedid on his election as president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, President Tito sets out that the trust placed by the Algerian people's firm resolve "to continue the struggle for further developing the revolution and socialist construction for whose goals our great friend and eminent statesman Houari Boumediene tirelessly strove for".

In the telegram of felicitations, President Tito expresses satisfaction with the successful development of comprehensive cooperation between the two non-alined countries. President Tito expresses also the conviction that Yugoslavia and Algeria, together with other non-aligned countries, will continue making a full contribution to the realization of the goals and principles of the non-aligned movement in the interest of peace, (?equally) based international cooperation and progress in the world.

SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTS OF TITO'S REMARRIAGE

AU091350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1701 GMT 8 Feb 79 AU

["On President Tito's Alleged New Matrimony"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Feb (TANJUG)--Mirko Kalezic, press spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, today denied speculations by the sensationalist Vienna newspaper KURIER about Yugoslav President Tito's alleged new matrimony. These speculations were taken up by some other newspapers and news agencies.

"Such tasteless and essentially amoral speculations are without any foundation and are part of the anti-Yugoslav campaign by certain political circles and milieus", Kalezic told his regular press conference, adding that it is not hard to guess from which political circles and milieus these speculations come.

"To everybody who follows the Yugoslav president's untiring actions for nonalignment, peace and security in the world and against foreign interference and pressures, and his efforts along the roads of peace--this time in the Middle East, the broader objective is clear of the use of fabrications about President Tito's private life to distract public attention," the spokesman said.

COOPERATION TALKS CONCLUDE IN KUWAIT

AU091835 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Text] After a 2-day session of the mixed Yugoslav-Kuwaiti committee, a joint communique on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation of the two countries has been signed in Kuwait. Assessing the positive development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Kuwait, Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, said that the interest of the Kuwaiti side for cooperation in tourism, including the construction of complete tourist projects in Kuwait, was accepted with satisfaction.

Talks were also conducted on cooperation in the field of energy and on joint appearances in the markets of third countries. Kuwaiti Minister al-Atiqi expressed his readiness to accept constructive proposals of Yugoslav organizations on cooperation in various fields.

Finance Secretary Leaves for Jordan

LD110031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, February 9 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic left Kuwait for Jordan today. Kostic headed the Yugoslav delegation to the fourth session of the Yugoslav-Kuwaiti mixed committee for economic cooperation. The Yugoslav secretary of finance was seen off at the Kuwait airport by Kuwaiti Minister of Finance al-Atiqi and Yugoslav Ambassador to Kuwait Joze Ingolic.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEMBER MINIC RECEIVES BULGARIAN ENVOY

AU092150 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, has received Rayko Nikolov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to our country, at the latter's request.

TWO LIGHT TREMORS REGISTERED IN VISOKO AREA

LD091058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--This morning at about 0112 and 0623 the apparatuses of the Sarajevo Seismological Institute registered two earthquakes in the area of Visoko, Fojnica and Busovaca. The intensity of both earthquakes at the epicenter, in the area between these three towns, was about four degrees on the Mercalli scale. The tremor was felt only by the inhabitants of Visoko because the depth of the center ranged from 2 to 3 km.

This is the third earthquake registered in this area in the past 10 days. According to information from the Sarajevo Seismological Institute, earthquakes of low intensity occur in this area from time to time without any consequences.